

LEGION

MAGAZINE



What to
do about

Strikes That Hurt the Public?

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

A LOOK AT THE AMERICAN BISON

A REPORT FROM THE
52nd NATIONAL CONVENTION
Held in Portland, Oregon

A Veterans' Day Feature
THE FIRST TO FALL

A Profile of the
LEGION'S NEW
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LEGION

Magazine

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Publisher, James F. O'Neil

Editor

Robert B. Pitkin

Art Editor

Al Marshall

Assistant to Publisher

John Andreola

Associate Editors

Roy Miller

James S. Swartz

Assistant Art Editor

Walter H. Boll

Production Manager

Art Bretzfeld

Copy Editor

Grail S. Hanford

Circulation Manager

Dean B. Nelson

Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertising Sales

Robert Redden Associates, Inc.
111 West 57th Street
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

VA HOSPITALS

SIR: Thank you for your fine article, "The Truth About the VA Hospitals" (Sept.). I wish everyone could have the opportunity to read it. The research involved in writing it is greatly appreciated by all concerned with the welfare of our veterans.

MRS. LAVERNE E. SWANSON
Claremont, S.D.

SIR: Thanks for setting the record straight on VA hospitals. A more balanced, fair and in-depth report on the situation would seem impossible. Your statement, "We live in an age when exaggeration seems to get more results than a balanced view of things," is unfortunate but true. As a former editor of a weekly newspaper, the statement is even more meaningful to me.

GENE KRONBERG
Danube, Minn.

SIR: I am a WW1 veteran 83 years old. Up to six years ago I had no hospital or doctor problems. During the past six years, I have been in two regular hospitals at a cost of over \$2,000 and in the VA Hospital at Lake City, Fla., at no cost. The VA hospitals provide better care by doctors and attendants, better food and friendlier care than the private hospitals. There is no question in my mind about VA hospitals. They are tops.

JAMES E. WELCH
Clearwater, Fla.

SIR: As Director of the VA Center here in Wichita, with a Regional Office and a 200-bed general medical hospital, I appreciate the fact that you and your staff took the time to make an objective study of the VA medical service provided in the Bronx and elsewhere.

While we all could use additional dollars for operations, additional staffing and building improvements, I believe that we as a group of Hospital and Center Directors are fortunate to be able to rely upon the dedicated staff that we serve with to provide as close to "second to none" service as possible. Without the dedicated Richard Carters in the Bronx and the dedicated therapists, nurses, nurses assistants and other staff in our Center, we could not come close to providing the service of which we are proud.

G. B. LAPPIN
Wichita, Kan.

SIR: Your story on VA hospitals is excellent. I sincerely hope it will be carefully read by all Legionnaires and others. I am a volunteer in the VA hospital here in Washington, D.C. I now have approximately 4,300 hours and enjoy every minute of activity.

CECIL H. MUMSON
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Your article on the VA hospitals left a deep impression; so deep, in fact, that it inspired me to sign up as a volunteer in the Bronx VA Hospital. As a high school senior who hopes to become a physician, I suppose I have always been interested in people and their welfare. But never was I so concerned as I am for the vets, especially the quadriplegics.

VALERIE SCHNEER
Yonkers, N.Y.

Editor's note: We also received letters telling of poor treatment in VA hospitals, but each of them was vague in its detail. Some were trivial. We have asked for more detail from those writers whose complaints seemed to have substance.

OKINAWA'S 27TH ARMY DIV. MEMORIAL

SIR: I have just read the article in the August issue, "Okinawa . . . The Last Battle of WW2," by M.D. Morris, and was surprised to see my name appear in connection with the monument to the 27th Army Division, which became a victim of our self-imposed embargo on American memorials on Okinawa. In regard to the article, I would like to add the following.

I am not retired, as the article indicated I might be. I am now a Major assigned to the Defense Contract Administration Services Region in Detroit.

The monument stones have been transported to New York, where the State Adjutant General is planning to erect them at Camp Smith, Peekskill, in the near future.

Concerning the problems encountered in attempting to erect the monument on Okinawa, the only comment I will make is that they were unbelievable. The Japanese businessmen who donated the stones and had them cut, polished and engraved could not believe that the U.S. Government would not put up a monument to the men who won, while the Japanese were erecting their monuments all over the island.

A scale model of the monument as it was originally intended for erection on Okinawa was given to the Adjutant General of New York by me and is now in his possession.

MAJ. BURLEIGH M. CUBERT, U.S.A.
Detroit, Mich.

SIR: Mr. Morris' article included a brief reference to Seventh-Day Adventist medic Desmond T. Doss and his exploit at Hacksaw Ridge. It may be of interest to

mention that for this feat Doss won the Medal of Honor, the only conscientious objector to win the nation's highest award for heroism.

Many people are opposed to war and killing. Some do their protesting in the streets and others by saving lives on the battlefield. I leave it to you as to which has the greater influence.

C. J. BAGBY, JR.
Portland, Ore.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR ALMOST ANYTHING

SIR: It was with a sense of growing astonishment and dismay that I read Tom Mahoney's "There's An Organization for Almost Anything" (August) and found no mention whatever of the Dirigible Society of America. This active ecological organization can do much to keep air pollution at a minimum by cutting down on jet exhaust fumes which constantly befoul our air. Lighter-than-air craft do not pollute. We are presently pressing the United Nations to make Switzerland file down its Alps, as they are too pointy and constitute a puncture hazard to low-flying dirigibles.

JOHN F. MANGAN
Washington, D.C.

PLEWACKI POST'S STAMP SHOW

SIR: I wish to thank you for the June article you ran on the Plewacki American Legion Post Stamp Show, in Buffalo. As a result, we received 163 letters and more are coming in. The letters contained requests for a total of 388 covers.

Three people expressed a desire to form stamp clubs in connection with their Legion Posts. This is what our show is all about; to interest people in the hobby and to use philately as part of the Legion's Americanism Program.

As usual, we had a couple of people trying to put the bite on us for donations. But, all in all, the letters were extremely friendly and it seemed that people wanted to tell us about their Posts. You could detect a note of pride in the Legion and in their Posts.

JOHN M. NASH
Adam Plewacki Post No. 799
The American Legion
Buffalo, N.Y.

"TORA! TORA! TORA!"

SIR: I've been hearing a lot about the movie, "Tora! Tora! Tora!" dealing with the attack on Pearl Harbor. I've seen a few terrible examples of Hollywooded WW2 "spectaculars" in recent years. Is this another?

JACK COHEN
Detroit, Mich.

The 20th Century-Fox film reconstructs the Japanese and American roles in the Pearl Harbor attack. The Japanese part is superbly done, the American part is sometimes confusing to those who don't know their history in detail. The picture well portrays the breakdown in U.S. civilian-military communications and the fatal inaction it produced. When it gets to the attack itself, it is almost unbearably exciting.



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PERSONAL

CURRENT AUTOMOTIVE TRENDS GOOD YEAR FOR GIFT GIVING “NO-FAULT” INSURANCE TRYOUT

Aside from the advent of domestic sub-compact (mini) cars this season, note these trends in the automotive field:

PRICES: On the average, new models cost 5% to 6% more. Actually, though, these figures are rather nebulous. That's because: 1) price increases are offset partially by improvements in the cars, but 2) shorter warranties, on the other hand, add to your bill—to the tune of maybe \$40.

GASOLINE: Brace yourself for an era of confusion. Four types now are on the market, though not at all service stations. Two are familiar to all motorists—“regular,” which has an octane rating of 94 or 95; and “premium,” which is in the 100-and-up class.

The other two are new—“low-lead,” rated at 91 to 94 octane; and “un-leaded,” pegged at 91 (except for the regular and premium unleaded that American Oil has been selling for years).

ANTIFREEZE: The great majority of the so-called “permanent” antifreezes—the type that's good for about two years—now contain **antileak ingredients**.

Sales of the older, cheaper, temporary antifreezes are going down fast because the temporary products have a wood alcohol base which doesn't stand up under today's high engine temperatures; while the “permanent” sort has an ethylene glycol base which prevents freezing and also acts as a coolant.

★ ★ ★

Contributions to churches, colleges, hospitals and other charitable institutions have been in a bad slump this year. However, if a donor can swing it, he'd be better off to make a bigger gift this year than next, because currently he gets a more favorable tax deduction. Here's why:

- There's a surcharge, amounting to 2½%, on this year's federal income tax. Next year it's fairly certain that will disappear. So (to use a mammoth example) if a donor in a top tax bracket of 60% gives \$10,000 this year, his deduction is \$6,150. Next year it would come down to \$6,000.

- Similarly, the personal exemption for a taxpayer and his dependents this year is \$625 apiece. Next year it rises to \$650; in 1972 it jumps to \$700; in 1973 and thereafter it will hit \$750.

- The top bracket this year is 70% on income earned from wages, salaries, etc. Next year it will be 60%; in 1972 and thereafter it will be 50%. The moral: give now when taxes are highest and you need a deduction most.

- Single people especially would do well to contribute this year. They now pay about 40% more in federal taxes than a married couple. Next year, though, due to a decrease in the single taxpayer's rate, this differential will dwindle to 20% or less.

★ ★ ★

“No-fault” auto insurance will get its first U.S. test Jan. 1 when Massachusetts makes it mandatory. About a dozen other states, which have similar legislation in the mill, will be watching to see how it works out.

Broadly, the Massachusetts law says a car owner must have about \$65 worth of special protection so that any person injured in, or struck by, the insured's car can get up to \$2,000 on a no-fault basis. Essentially, that means quick payment without a lot of poking around to determine who was to blame. (Beyond \$2,000, regular procedures apply.)

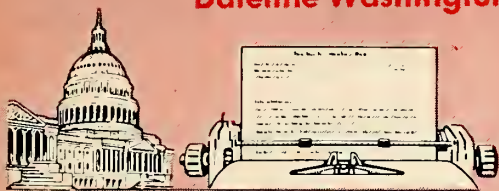
But the Massachusetts law had a lot of rough going before it got onto the books. So here's what other states will be considering:

- 1) Should no-fault insurance bring about a general rate reduction because it presumably eliminates a lot of expensive, time-consuming red tape? The Massachusetts authorities say yes, and consequently have ordered a 15% across-the-board trimming of premiums.

- 2) How tough can insurance companies be in refusing to write policies? Originally, Massachusetts intended to give insurers very little leeway. But after some bitter battles, the state agreed that quite a list of reasons was valid. Among them: fraud, accident record, drinking, drugs, age, etc.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

Dateline Washington . . .



OFFSHORE RED THREAT CONSUMERS VS. COMPUTERS' ERRORS JOB EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

Russian and Cuban naval vessels are boldly operating, often undetected, off Florida, and the Coast Guard needs more aircraft to increase surveillance, according to testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

In fact, some armed ships were spotted within 40 miles of the President's Key Biscayne residence during one of his visits there last May. Lt. Cdr. Philip P. Coady, Coast Guard intelligence officer, testified that some Cuban ships capable of firing surface-to-surface missiles may be undetected by surface radar because of their deceptive size. There is no way our radar system can separate this type of vessel from an 88-foot pleasure craft.

One Soviet vessel, monitoring the test firing of a Poseidon missile from a U.S. sub 30 miles east of Cape Kennedy, tried to recover debris from the shot and nearly collided with a U.S. destroyer escort last July.

Consumers will get a chance to strike back at the harassment caused by computer billing errors if the Fair Credit Billing Bill passes Congress. Sen. William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, who introduced the bill, charges that credit card companies "are hiding behind their computers" and are "making handsome profits off of bad billing practices."

Under the proposed law, a creditor must acknowledge receipt of a consumer complaint within ten days, and send a corrected statement or explain, within 60 days, why the original statement was correct. Creditors who fail to meet these requirements would forfeit the right to collect. If the consumer could prove an error and that it caused him damage, the creditor would be liable for treble damages and attorney's fee. Many customers, after months of fighting, pay a disputed bill rather than risk destroying their credit rating.

In the spirit of the women's lib movement and the drive to pass the equal rights

amendment for women on Capitol Hill, the federal government has issued guidelines to assure equal job opportunity for women on work paid for by Uncle Sam.

Effective immediately, the Department of Labor guidelines apply to employment with government contractors and subcontractors covered by Presidential Executive Order. The guidelines prohibit covered employers from making any distinction based upon sex in employment opportunities, wages, hours or other conditions. The guidelines, among other things, would prohibit employers from denying employment to women with young children, unless the same policy applies to men; and penalizing women who take time off for childbearing.

The guidelines also specify that covered employers must actively recruit women to apply for jobs from which they have been barred in the past.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

PROPER LAND USE

"... the time has come when we must accept the idea that none of us has a right to abuse the land, and that, on the contrary, society as a whole has a legitimate interest in proper land use." President Nixon.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

"The American system is the greatest engine for change and progress that the world has ever seen. There are some who look at the faults and cry that the system has failed. ... they don't understand the system." Vice President Agnew.

COLLEGES' TOP PRIORITY

"College administrators across the land must unite in placing order on their individual campuses as the top priority item." J. Edgar Hoover, director, FBI.

CITIES DOOMED?

"Cities may become the gigantic tombstones of mankind." Gov. Ryokichi Minobe, Tokyo, Japan.

CREDIT BUREAU DATA

"There are 100 million individuals in credit bureau data banks; in five years, the industry expects to have information on everyone..." Sheldon Garber, executive v.p., C.R. Feldstein & Co.

CONCERNED GENERATIONS

"... our younger generation, and to a large extent our older generation, is adding a new dimension to our society—a concern for the collective welfare of the nation..." E. Laurence Chalmers, Jr., chancellor, Kansas Univ.

UN DILEMMA

"It must be acknowledged that with respect to problems of war and peace, confidence in the United Nations has waned." Secretary of State Rogers.

RED TIDE

"The expansion of Soviet maritime power looks like [it's] rising to a flood tide in the 1970's." Raymond Blackman, editor, "Jane's Fighting Ships."

WHAT'S TO BE DONE ABOUT

Strikes That Hurt The Public?

By ROUL TUNLEY

IN THE LAST FEW years, Americans everywhere have been caught in the crossfire of some of the most maddening strikes in history, strikes that have plunged citizens' lives into chaos and actually endangered their health and safety. These stoppages don't take place in some far-off coal mine or steel mill, but right smack in the middle of our daily routines. They involve vital public servants like police, firemen, nurses, teachers, doctors, garbage collectors, bus drivers and many others. People who wouldn't have dreamed of walking off a job a decade ago now seem to drop everything—firehose, nightstick, bedpan, blackboard—and join a picket line.

Who, for example, hasn't been touched in some way by at least one of the following?

A report on the growing number of strikes against the public, and remedies that are being discussed to avert them.

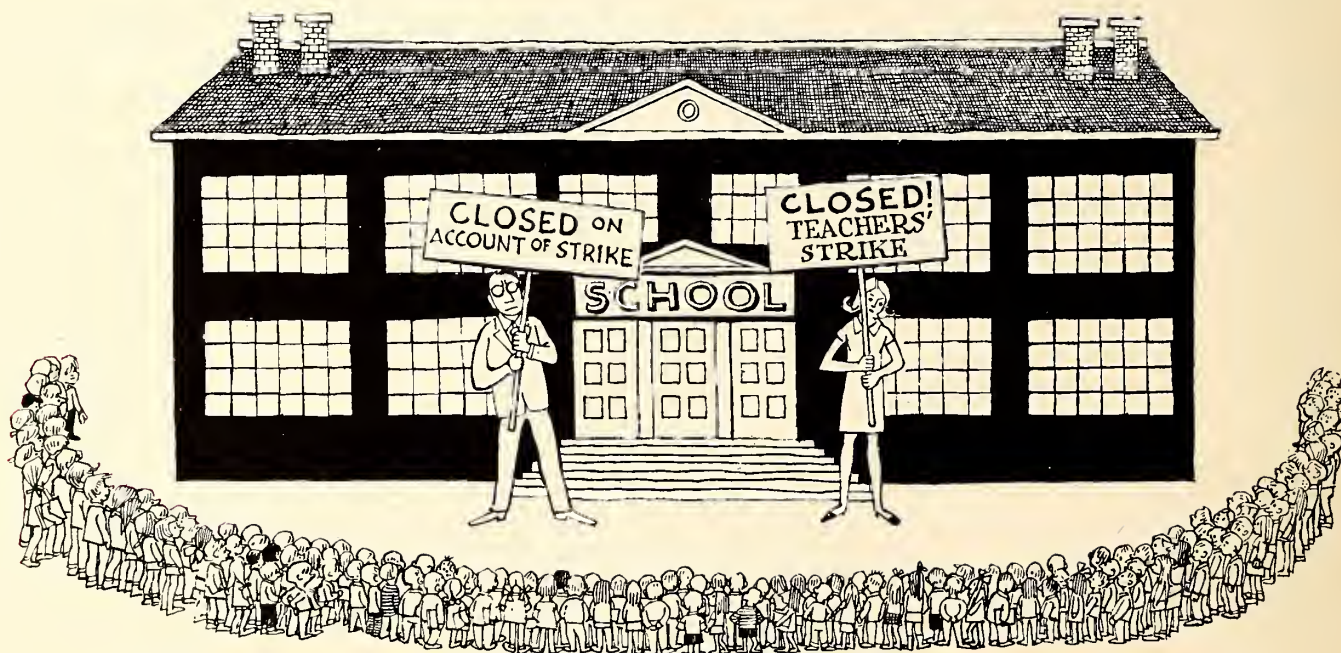
and mail-order houses was close to paralysis.

The airlines strike of 1966, which, although it involved only machinists and not even all airlines, effectively grounded 3 million passengers and mail for 22 days. Soldiers were stranded, students couldn't get home, businessmen couldn't travel. Many had to abandon long-planned holidays.

New York City's three teacher strikes within three months in 1968,

feed the ugly fires of racism over what was essentially a union struggle against neighborhood control of schools.

New York City's massive transit strike in 1966 was equally disastrous when, for the first time in history, all mass transportation ground to a halt. Secretaries hiked 60 blocks to work, extra traffic snarled the highways, parking lots couldn't find space for thousands of cars and commuters competed for rooms in jammed hotels. Many people, unable to



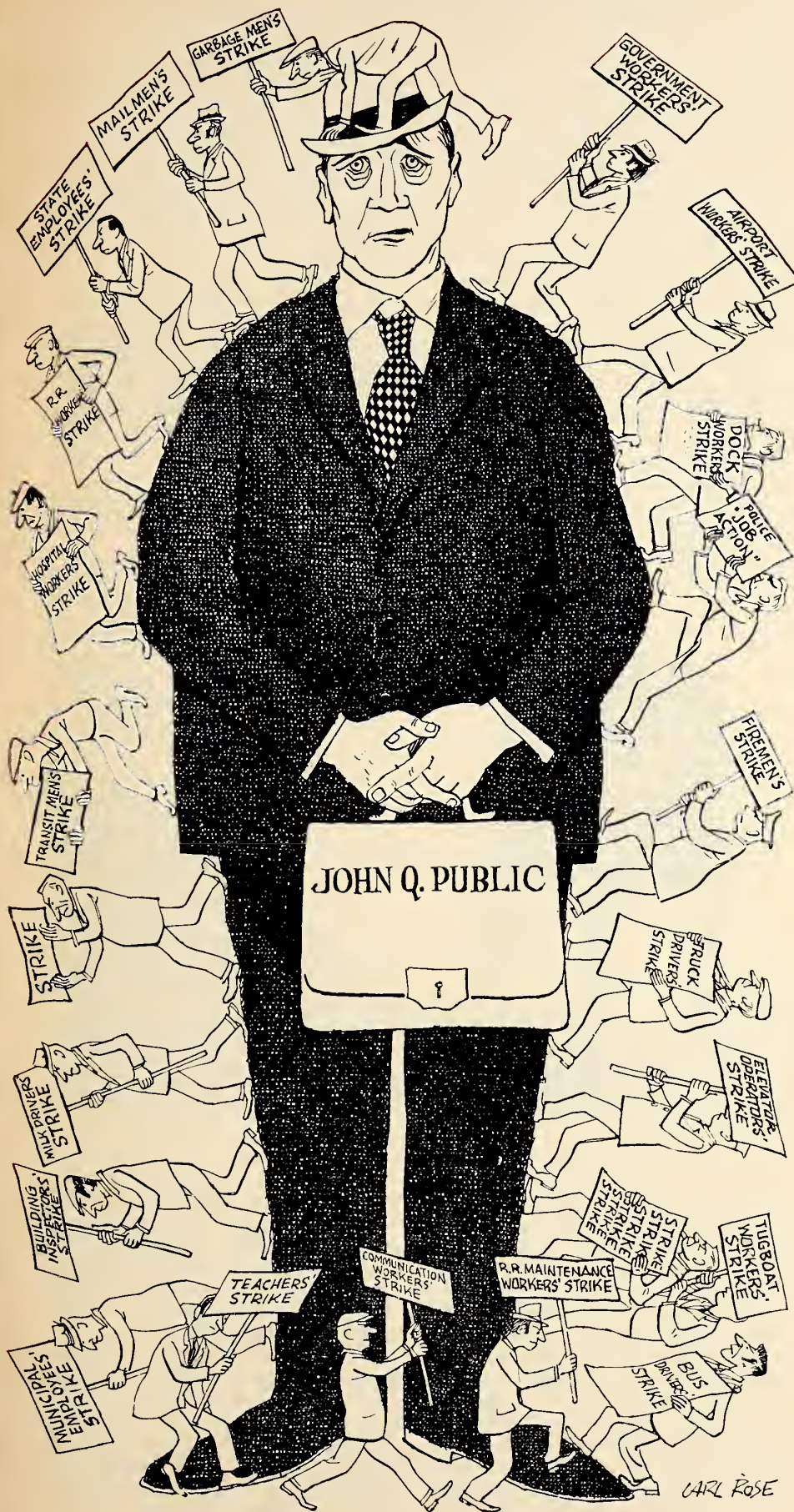
When public servants' wage and work conditions are admittedly bad, is an illegal strike the only answer?

Last March's postal strike, which lasted only a few days but nearly brought the life of the country to a standstill. Paychecks went undelivered, food perished in post offices, bills were uncollected, medicine was not received, soldiers got no letters from home and trips were cancelled when passports failed to arrive. The vital business of banks, insurance companies, department stores

when over a million schoolchildren were locked out of their classrooms in what was catastrophic for some. Among other things, mothers couldn't go to work to support their families because they had to stay home to look after children, students competing to get into college couldn't get the instruction they needed for exams, and the daily confrontations between parents and teachers served to

work, went unpaid during the strike.

Hit by a series of other strikes, including a garbage collectors' strike—which not only resulted in the city reeking but caused health hazards from uncollected rotting garbage, rampant rats, trash fires and a typhoid threat—it seemed that New York was the worst affected of all. But actually the epidemic hit the entire nation with varying degrees



of seriousness. In one year (1966), for example, Kansas City firemen stayed off their jobs, and then the National Guard had to be called in: Atlanta's fire fighters staged a similar walkout, and Dayton's sanitation workers laid down their brooms. Michigan reported it had more public service employees on strike that year than in the entire 17 years preceding it. And last year, Ohio, a conservative state, had no less than two dozen strikes, involving such vital employees as nurses, teachers, police and other city personnel.

As the 1960's came to a close, it was all too apparent that the nuisance strike had come to full, nauseating flower. For, at the beginning of that decade (1961), there had been but one teacher strike in the whole country. By 1968, there were 139! Until recently it was unheard of for nurses to go out on strike. Yet in the last several years they have used the weapon with increasing frequency.

Overall, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, there has been a 1,000% increase in public service strikes in the last eight years.

In most states, of course, people who perform services for the public are forbidden by law to strike. New York City's schoolteachers, for instance. Or its transit workers. Or the nation's air controllers. But it makes no difference. They go out anyway. They get around the law by calling in sick, by engineering slowdowns, by holding union "chapel" meetings or by working strictly by the rules book. In the end it amounts to the same thing: no work! And the public is the victim.

Experts, taking the long view, say the trouble is that public employees are merely going through a phase, like growing children. Long unorganized, they are, as one union man puts it, "just emerging from the dark ages of labor relations" and feeling their oats. Joining with fellow workers, they are demanding better wages and working conditions—and getting them.

The first state to recognize this fact officially and pass a law permitting public employees to join unions was Utah—16 years ago. But it was not until 1962, when President Kennedy by executive order gave federal employees the right to organize and negotiate collective agreements, that the movement really began to snowball. Most states quickly followed suit.

Although it is true that these states forbade their workers to strike, they nonetheless gave them the right to organize. The result was higher militancy as well as higher wages.

"There is no doubt that by placing an official stamp of legitimacy upon union activity in the public sector, state govern-

CONTINUED What's to be done about Strikes That Hurt the Public?

ments encouraged the process of collective bargaining, much as the National Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Act did for the *private* sector in the 1930's," says labor expert Morris Stone, of the American Arbitration Association.

Furthermore, unlike truckers, plumbers, construction workers or others long unionized, public employees were often so shockingly paid that their cause had a good deal of sympathy. As late as last year, for example, full-time employees in Ohio's state hospitals were so badly paid that they were actually eligible for welfare. And in the rich state of Pennsylvania, 10% of all state employees took home pay of only \$3,000 a year—a figure on the ragged edge of poverty. Why bother to work, many asked. They pointed out that across the country salaries of vital employees, like nurses and teachers, were often a disgrace, especially when compared to union people like truck drivers.

The message was not lost and eventually the unionization of public employees surged. In New York State, unions representing state employees increased their ranks by 25% in three years. This was four times faster than the labor

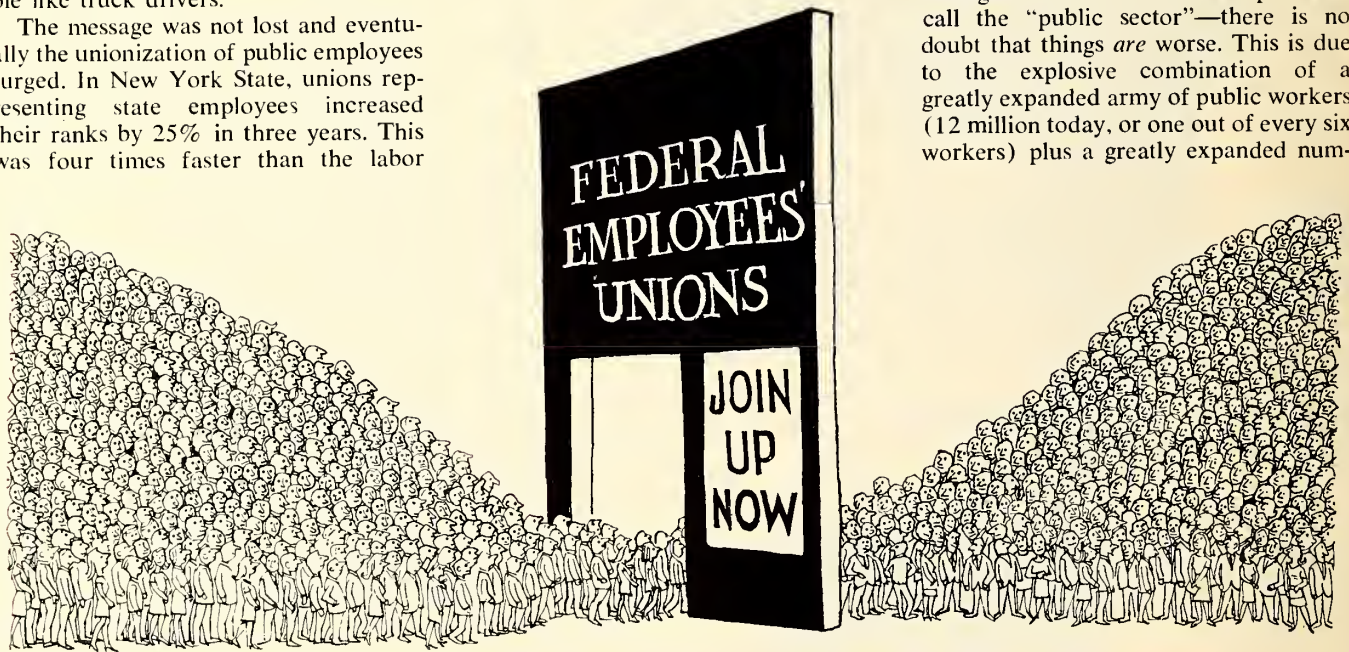
ists—not teachers, health workers or professionals in general. Or even the police. In November 1969, the Omaha police department became the first in the nation to have a union, one with A.F.L.-C.I.O. membership. It adopted a constitution, however, that specifically forbids the right to strike.

What the Omaha police have done is now being attempted by other police departments. This organizing movement is being looked upon with alarm by city governments, despite the Omaha police's no-strike stipulation. For everybody remembers what happened last year when the Montreal police walked off their jobs for only a few hours. Two men were shot dead, six banks robbed, 100 stores looted, hundreds of cars and buses overturned. General rioting wrecked hotels and restaurants. Many people fear that the formation of local police unions could eventually result in a

if we look at the strike situation as a whole, i.e., *all* workers and not just public employees, things are not too bad. In fact, they report that the situation is actually getting better—at least on a statistical basis. Last year, for example, 44,500,000 workdays were lost in labor stoppages, which is 10% better than the previous year when 49,018,000 workdays were lost.

What's more, since the end of WW2, there have been far worse strike years. To be exact, 1959, 1952, 1949 and 1946. The latter was so bad (1,116,000,000 workdays lost) that it led to a national demand for action, and the following year the Taft-Hartley labor law came into being. Furthermore, those years of high idleness due to strikes took place when the labor force was smaller than it is today. Consequently, the proportion of time lost was much greater than it is today.

However, in the area where it hurts the average citizen—in what the specialists call the "public sector"—there is no doubt that things *are* worse. This is due to the explosive combination of a greatly expanded army of public workers (12 million today, or one out of every six workers) plus a greatly expanded num-



About half of the 2,800,000 federal workers are already union members, and the number is increasing.

movement generally around the nation.

As for the entire country, more than 1,350,000 of the 2,800,000 federal workers are now union members and the number is increasing. "The fastest-growing labor organization in the country today is the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, an A.F.L.-C.I.O. affiliate," reports Theodore W. Kheel, noted New York labor mediator.

Contrary to the situation that existed only yesterday, fewer and fewer professional or white-collar employees feel much hesitancy about being trade union-

national one, with the kind of potential that might some day lead to a police-dominated state.

One realizes too that it's possible to carry this unionization one step further. If police can organize, why not the Army? Already voices are demanding unions for soldiers, a situation that raises the prospect of entire armies going out on strike before a battle or national emergency. Understandably, the proposal has raised the blood pressure of military leaders all around the country.

Labor observers, however, again taking the historical perspective, tell us that

ber of rapidly-organized unions. Furthermore, such strikes, even when local, have a higher potential for danger. The Memphis, Tenn., sanitation strike had national reverberations when Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated; weeks of rioting and turmoil followed.

Privately, labor leaders will say that the most important cause for the rash of public strikes is the very newness and lack of experience of quickly-organized unions. One high labor official in Washington, D.C., who doesn't wish to be quoted by name, says: "There have been some unnecessary and outrageous strikes,

of course, but that's because there's been so little unionization of public employees until now. They've never had to bargain before, and they lack the know-how of older unions. In time they'll learn when to apply muscle and when not."

This may be true, but in the meantime will the public stand still while the Johnny-come-lately union leaders do their homework? Will the average citizen long stand for the sort of conditions that prevailed in New York when 58,000

the postal strike earlier in the year. But collective bargaining, even in private industry, often drags on and on dur-

part of labor and management in a single wage dispute.

Today, the remedy most often suggested to eliminate strikes against the public is *compulsory arbitration*. Here the government would order that a dispute be submitted to an impartial third party, who then renders a decision by which both sides *must* abide.

It certainly sounds attractive, especially to an exasperated public. No



teachers prevented 1,100,000 children from getting an education because of a union dispute over neighborhood control? How often will a handful of people be permitted to bring the life of a city or a nation to a halt in order to improve conditions that may, admittedly, be unsatisfactory?

No one can accurately answer these questions, but obviously there is a limit. And there is no doubt that right now we're close to it. Everyone acknowledges the public is angry. Furthermore, when the public is angry, politicians get the message and start suggesting laws. Sometimes the laws get passed, like New York's Taylor Act, which resulted from the crippling transit strike of 1966.

Before looking at what is being proposed today, let's make the most usual meaning of some of the terms of labor negotiation a little clearer.

We have *collective bargaining*, which means that labor and management representatives get together to iron out a contract. Most unions have the right to bargain collectively today, and it doesn't seem to be a very exciting thing. But it is a step up from the more usual condition of the last century when management often refused to negotiate with a union, saying, in effect: "Take our terms, or leave them." In short, collective bargaining implies that management recognizes its unions as those with whom it must deal in contracting for working conditions, pay and benefits.

While collective bargaining is almost universal in unionized private business today, it is far from universal among public employees. The postal workers, for instance, have had their rules and pay set by Congress, with which they could not bargain. Instead, they lobbied. The lack of collective bargaining rights was one of the sore points that set off

In most states, public service employees are forbidden by law to strike, but ways are found to get around the law.

ing a strike until the public suffers through shutdowns, short supplies, layoffs in related industries, etc. The fact that the parties bargain doesn't mean they will come to a prompt agreement.

The next step up is *mediation*. Here a third party is appointed, often by city, state or national government—though union and management may agree on a mediator by themselves. The mediator is a persuader and conciliator. He sits in on the bargaining and tries to bring the parties to a reasonable solution, though he has no power to shape that solution except his personal powers of persuasion and moderation. Sometimes mediation works well, sometimes not so well.

Finally we have *arbitration*. An arbitrator goes into the bargaining as a third party with the power to decide the final terms. Theoretically he is fair and no partisan for either side, both sides trust him, and they agree at the start that they will abide by his final decision.

A few industries have had *voluntary arbitration* for a long time. Labor and management simply agreed that they would bargain through an arbitrator and abide by his decision after he had listened to the arguments on both sides. Arbitration, when it works smoothly and continues to satisfy both sides, is both a great time saver and strike preventer. But to submit to it voluntarily requires more good will than one can often find on the

strikes. Reason rather than force. Everybody continues to work while somebody above and beyond the heat of the conflict works out a just decision. Management goes about its business. Labor goes on earning wages.

The trouble is that no one concerned wants compulsory arbitration. Not the unions. Not the employers. Not the politicians.

Listen to what two such widely disparate lawmakers as Sen. Barry Goldwater and ex-Sen. Wayne Morse had to say on the subject during hearings on compulsory arbitration as a way to end disputes:

Morse: "If you go into arbitration, you take away from management and labor some very precious freedoms. You are substituting a third party and asking that third party in effect to tell them how to run their business and under what conditions they are going to work. That is a dangerous situation. It is a situation that attacks some basic foundations of economic freedom in this republic."

Goldwater: "I am in complete agreement. If this is forced on the American people, it can mean price control, wage control, and even place-of-employment control."

Official labor couldn't agree more. "Compulsory arbitration means loss of freedom," says the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

And official business, through the voice of the National Association of Manufacturers, says: "Compulsory arbitration violates the American concept of freedom under which the government is the servant rather than the master of the people."

On the other hand, almost everybody agrees arbitration can be effective when it's voluntary, i.e., when both sides agree in advance that they want it. For ex-

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE

CONTINUED What's to be done about Strikes That Hurt the Public?

ample, almost all labor contracts today (94%) have written into them a proviso that all *grievance* disputes—not the contract but disagreements that arise under it over hiring, firing, seniority and the interpretation of the contract—must be handled by this kind of arbitration. In effect, both sides voluntarily agree in advance that such problems will be compulsorily arbitrated. It's a fine distinction but an important one. And the result is that wildcat strikes are few and far between in the United States.

It wasn't always so. Before WW2, only a small percentage of such disputes were handled in this way. During the war years, however, when labor agreed to a no-strike pledge, and wages and prices were fixed, both sides automatically submitted their disputes to arbitration. In the process, they learned a new respect for the method. And today, arbitration of grievances is the rule rather than the exception.

On the other hand, to be compelled to arbitrate such gut issues as wages, working conditions and the terms of the contract itself is anathema to just about everybody. They feel it's tantamount to being compelled to work—a situation more suited to Communist Russia than free America. Both sides feel it's less dangerous in the long run to stick to the more painful method of jawboning until an agreement is reached—with the possibility of a strike—than to settle for the arbitrary method.

"When they know that arbitration is in the picture, neither side bargains seriously," says Nat Goldfinger, research director of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. "They know the thing will go to a third party, and they save their best offers and arguments for the arbitrators."

Central to the thinking of both labor and management, of course, is the knowledge that not all arbitration is good and not all strikes are bad.

For example, several years ago there was enormous political pressure to have arbitrators give New York's striking transit workers the same kind of pension plan the police and firemen had: i.e., retirement after 20 years at half pay. Now this made sense with the police and fire departments where young men are essential. But it made little sense with transit workers. However, they were awarded full pension benefits anyway, with the result that thousands of skilled subway mechanics quit after 20 years, drew half pay, and went to work for private transportation companies. New York subways are now stuck with a lot of untrained people who don't know how

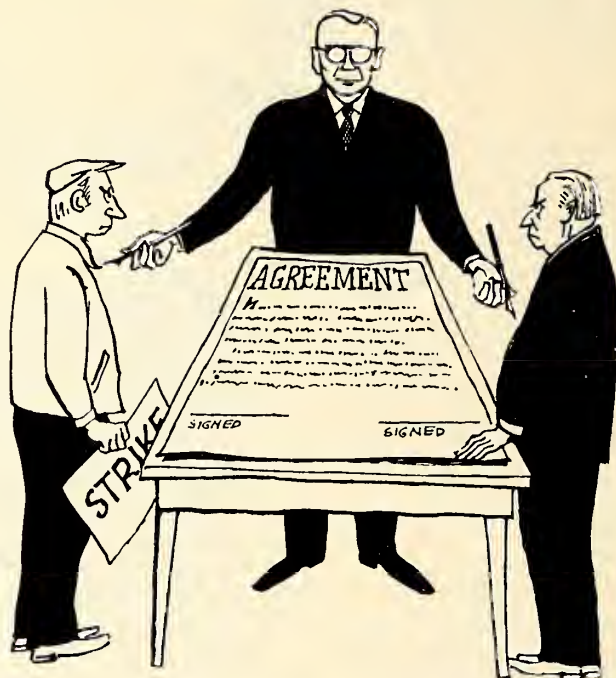
to fix the cars. And as anyone who has traveled recently on the city's subways can testify, the service shows it.

Some critics of the settlement felt that the transit workers' demand was unconscionable and should have been resisted to the hilt. In the long run, they believed, it would have been better for the city to endure a long, hard strike and defeat the demand than to have it granted by those arbitrating the dispute—with citizens paying for the blunder endlessly.

In spite of the fact that both labor and management have long looked on compulsory arbitration with abhorrence

This sounds exactly like the kind of compulsory arbitration that everyone concerned says he doesn't want, with the sugar coating of some new name to make it taste sweeter. But what everyone who cares is fishing around for is some sort of legislation that might make compulsory arbitration attractive. This may be possible, especially if it is also held off as a last resort, giving the contending parties ample opportunity to solve their problems by less compulsory means first, within a reasonable time.

For instance, last February, after a



Arbitration could provide the alternative to strikes that hurt the public. In arbitration, a third party settles labor-management's dispute and his ruling is binding.

because it takes away (1) labor's basic right to strike, and (2) management's basic responsibility to solve its own wage, price and personnel problems, the feeling against strikes in the public sector is running so high at the moment that both sides are revising their feelings on the subject. They are beginning to admit that some form of binding arbitration by a third party sitting as a sort of judge may be necessary in this area. But it will be, in a sense, a new kind of arbitration. Both sides, for example, might agree in advance that they *must* arbitrate disputes over such hitherto non-arbitrable things as pay, hours and working conditions, and that they will abide by the decision—but it will not be called compulsory because both sides will have agreed to it in advance, as they now do in grievance disputes.

year and a half of almost continual strife in the transportation field (railroad workers, truckers, longshoremen and airline employees), President Nixon proposed a measure to Congress which provided that if a strike in this category isn't settled during the 80-day cooling-off period granted by the Taft-Hartley Act, the principal remaining option is for a panel of three neutral persons to take over. The panel must choose between the final offers submitted by the opposing sides. This puts both parties in the position of coming up with their most reasonable offer, because they know one or the other will be chosen. Under this arrangement, both parties can bargain collectively for several months, but if they don't reach a settlement, then the arbitrators will. This is an example of

(Continued on page 44)



Private Thomas F. Enright



Corporal James B. Gresham

The First to Fall...

ENRIGHT, GRESHAM, HAY

THE THREE MEN shown here personify Veterans Day, Nov. 11, in a special way. They were the first American soldiers killed in combat in the major wars of this century.

For 34 years Nov. 11 was celebrated as Armistice Day, to mark the end of WW1 on Nov. 11, 1918. By the fall of 1953 we had behind us WW2 victory days in Europe and in the Pacific in 1945, and the official end of the Korea fighting in July 1953. To avoid too many holidays, the name of Armistice Day was changed to Veterans Day in 1953, to symbolize the end of all the wars of the 20th century. Nov. 11, 1970, will be the 52nd observation of the date, and the 18th under the name Veterans Day. Those who served in uniform in WW1, WW2, Korea and Vietnam exceed 30 million. Among them, Privates Thomas F. Enright, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Merle D. Hay of Glidden, Iowa, and Corporal James B. Gresham of Evansville, Ind., earned a special distinction. They died in action at their post of assigned combat duty, the first in American uniform to do so in the major wars of the 20th century.

When the First Division was hastily formed and sent to France in mid 1917, it went into training with experienced French troops to learn the grueling trench warfare. On Oct. 21, the first American units were placed



Private Merle D. Hay

in a "quiet" part of the line, at Lunéville, to get the feel of trench life in a "safe" sector. The Germans sent over a strong raiding party on Nov. 2 to test the first Americans in the line. They were driven off, taking 11 American prisoners, and when the smoke cleared Gresham, Enright and Hay, all of Co. F, 16th Infantry Regiment, lay dead. On Nov. 4, 1917, a joint French-American command interred them with special honors at Bathelémont. The bodies were later returned home. Citizens of Lorraine erected a monument to them that was destroyed in WW2. A new one was rededicated after WW2 by Gen. George C. Marshall.

THE END

By R. B. PITKIN

ALFRED P. CHAMIE, of the Los Angeles suburb of Pacific Palisades, Calif., a gray-haired, soft-spoken WW2 Army veteran, became the 53rd National Commander of The American Legion in the closing order of business of the Legion's 52nd National Convention in Portland, Ore., on Thursday, Sept. 3, 1970.

Chamie was elected by a vote of 2,899 to 166 (with six abstaining) over the only other nominee—John J. Flynn of Vallejo, Calif. He succeeds J. Milton Patrick, of Oklahoma, to lead the Legion until the final day of the 1971 National Convention in Houston, Tex., next September.

Trained as a lawyer, and for the last 22 years both a lawyer and a labor relations specialist for the motion picture and TV film production industry, Chamie is the son of Jewish immigrants from Latvia who came to the United States in the big immigration flood from central and northern Europe before the turn of the century. His father, Hyman Chamie, came to New York as an orphan child, where he later met and married Commander Chamie's mother, Dora Rubin, both now deceased.

Alfred P. Chamie was born in New York City on June 1, 1910. Though he turned 60 last June, he is wiry and athletic, and until recently he and his wife, the former Elizabeth Donnelly, played tournament tennis. In 1915, he went as a child with his parents to Los Angeles. There his father was a real estate broker until his death some 15 years ago. Chamie has an older sister, Celia (Sattinger), and a younger brother, Edwin, both of Los Angeles. He attended public school and Roosevelt High School in Los Angeles, graduated in political science from UCLA in 1931 and from Harvard Law School in 1934.

After Harvard he practiced law by himself in Los Angeles, then with a partner.

Some of Los Angeles' top Legionnaires got to know Chamie in his student days at UCLA, where he was known as a student leader and a prominent athlete. They sometimes sought his advice about matters connected with the California Legion's Boys' State, and among those who did was Louis Greenbaum, who was locally and nationally active in Legion affairs. Through Greenbaum, Chamie met other Legion leaders in the Los Angeles area, such as Past National Commander John R. Quinn,

the late Robert M. McCurdy, and attorneys Sam Robinson and Mendel Silberberg, the latter of the Los Angeles law firm of Mitchell, Silberberg and Knupp. Chamie practiced law with Norman Tyre, who'd been with the latter firm, until WW2 broke out. Such a mutual respect and liking grew up between him and his WW1 Legion friends that when service in a new war made Chamie eligible to join the Legion they vied to sign him up in their posts.

The experience was repeated when his father-in-law, a Spanish War veteran, was hospitalized and given superior care by the VA when he came down with Parkinson's disease in his old age. Chamie visited him daily, and was again impressed by the fine care provided by the VA, and by the Legionnaires he saw in the hospital.

"I believe in service," he says, "and I felt that I had found in the Legion the people who were truly interested in

The NATIONAL COMMANDER of the AMERICAN LEGION

A brief biography of motion picture attorney and labor relations expert Alfred P. Chamie, of Los Angeles, newly elected Legion Nat'l Commander.

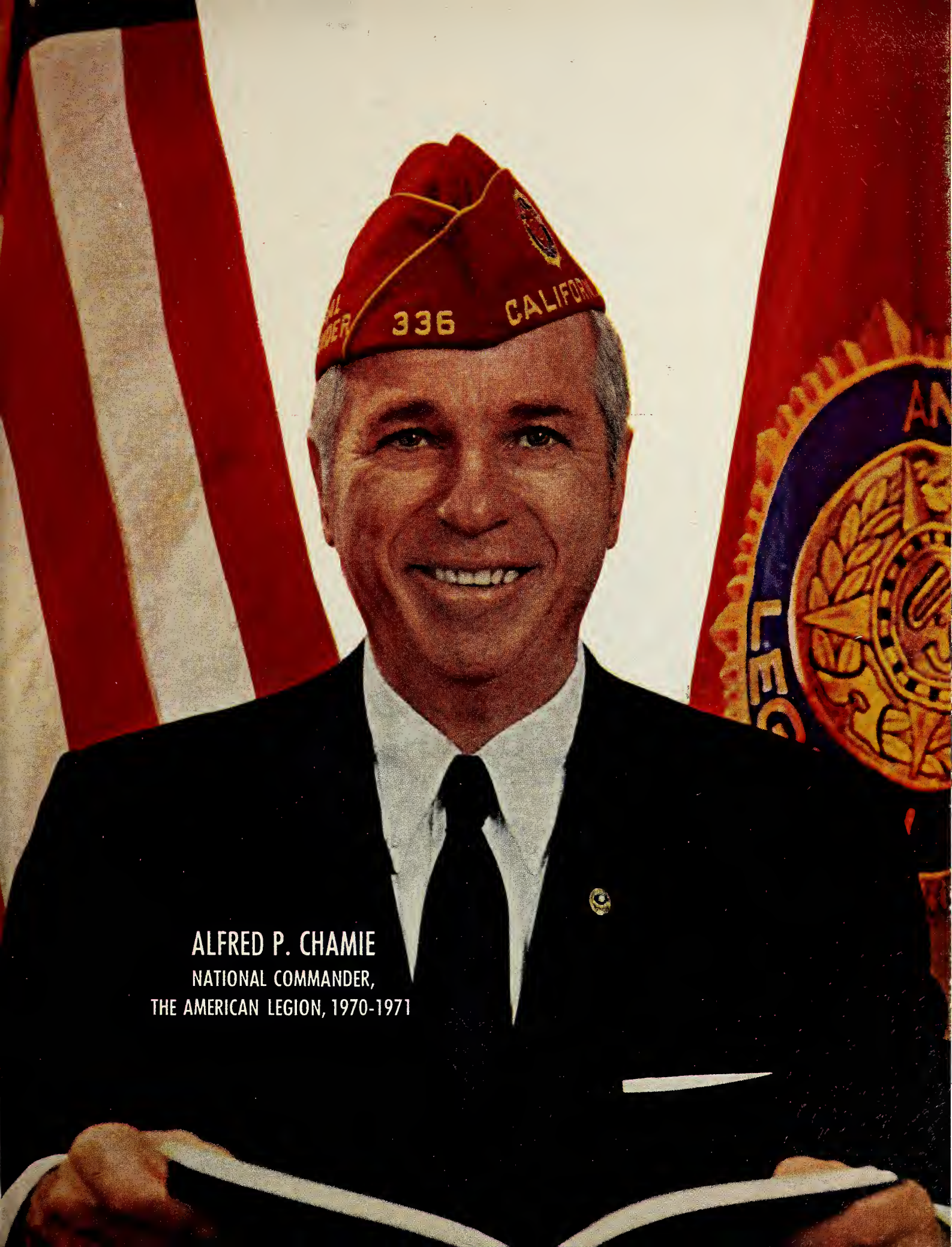
"The Legionnaires I knew in Los Angeles before the war sold me on the Legion," he says today. "I was very much persuaded by the kind of people they were and what they did for veterans. The men I knew were all very active in veterans rehabilitation."

But what eventually made Chamie a dedicated Legionnaire rather than a good friend of some Legionnaires was his experiences in visiting VA hospitals by himself. He went to visit a friend at the Wadsworth hospital, and was overwhelmed not only by the fine care his friend was getting, but by the sight of Legionnaires in caps visiting and entertaining and serving the patients.

the welfare of veterans. Their sincerity and their concern for the disabled was outstanding.

"When Sam Robinson told me he wanted me in his Post 8, I was willing. I guess he thought he had me signed up, but he didn't give me the slip to sign and Louis Greenbaum did. So I became a member of Greenbaum's Downtown Post 336, a big post largely made up of disabled veterans who were in hospitals. The Post, as you can imagine, was dedicated to veterans' service and to me this is paramount among Legion activities."

Downtown Post had a strong hospital
(Continued on page 50)



ALFRED P. CHAMIE
NATIONAL COMMANDER,
THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1970-1971

SCIENTISTS will tell you that the American buffalo isn't a buffalo, it's a bison. The name of the city of Buffalo, N.Y., testifies that people will call a bison a buffalo if they please—and it testifies that the bison was not always just a western plains creature, but once roamed most of the country—including New York. The city of Buffalo was named for the bison once found there.

Our usual picture of the bison on the plains being hunted by Indians on horseback is only a brief image, not typical of the long history of the bison as a way of life for man in North America. At least 10,000 years ago Stone Age predecessors of the American Indians depended on bison and hunted them by stampeding them over precipices. These people probably didn't have bows and arrows.

The later American Indians lacked horses until the Spaniards brought them, and they were still stampeding buffalo herds over precipices, as well as downing them on foot with spears and arrows, in 1500. They were doing it in Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland, Louisiana and Florida, as well as on the plains. It is uncertain whether there were any bison in north-

horses that changed the bison hunt for a few brief centuries of the long ages of bison and man in America.

These Spaniards called the bison a "crook backed ox." They were right. All of the world's buffaloes and bison are members of the ox family. That includes the African and Asian buffaloes, the Arctic musk ox, the European bison which roamed western Europe and Russia in Caesar's time and has now dwindled to almost nothing—and the great, shaggy, hump-shouldered American bison.

Zoologists like to point out that the bison has one more set of ribs than the Old World wild ox, and that the hump of his shoulder is due in part to the enormous musculature needed to hold up the huge head that nature decreed the American bison would sport. The bony, horned head and all that weight behind it was great for defense. The American bison had few natural enemies

winters reduced the herds. They bore enough calves to make their losses good, and come spring they shed their winter coats.

The lack of effective enemies until man on horse overran the bison's terrain probably accounts in good measure for the vast quantities of the great crook backed ox that grazed the grass of our plains and browsed on the saplings of

COURTESY STACK'S RARE COINS



The "buffalo nickel," which replaced the "Liberty head" nickel in 1913, is about as American as a coin can be.

our forests, as our eastern bison did when they were between meadows.

The first Spaniards to see them wrote of the bison's numbers and usefulness with awe. Well they might have. The American bison may have been the most numerous mammal of its size the world has ever seen. Great numbers are not typical of very large, four-footed animals, and in the Americas the adult bull bison packed more weight than the Alaskan bears or the much taller Alaskan moose. He seems to have been our largest creature since the mammoth.

The number of bison that were here when the first whites arrived is anyone's guess. Educated guesses put it at from 60 million to 100 million. Bison had plenty of time to increase. Their ancestors seem to have been some sort of Asian wild ox that came over via Alaska long ago. Ancestral bison were moving south in considerable numbers at least 400,000 years ago. Given few enemies and millions of square miles of watered grazing land, their population explosion was natural.

What of their usefulness to man, the only creature who could hunt them effectively? The predecessors of the ancestors of the American Indians found more uses for the bison than South Sea islanders find for the coconut palm, which is saying something. The latter-day Indians found even more, and the bison was a lifesaver not only for the early white plainsman, but for the easterners as soon as they moved inland from the Atlantic. The song with the refrain: "We'll rally in the canebrake and

AUTHENTICATED NEWS



Diorama at left, in Helena's Montana State Historical Museum, depicts early Montana Indians stampeding bison over a cliff before whites brought horses to the Americas. Bones at right are ancestral bison fossils found in Colorado with every sign that men stampeded them over a cliff at least 10,000 years ago.

JOE BEN WHEAT



ern New England in 1500. It is certain that they were found almost everywhere else in the United States where there was food and water for them.

Members of the Narvaez, Coronado and De Soto expeditions in the early 1500's first recorded the American bison in literature. They also brought the

except man in all his long history. Winter and wolves were about the only serious volunteers. A pack of wolves was no match for a herd of healthy bison. Injured and infirm bison and the isolated calf were all that the wolves cared much for. The bison's winter hair was usually good against the cold. But hard

American Bison.... the creature that gave man a way of life in America for at least 10,000 years.



shoot the buffalo, shoot the buffalo, shoot the buffalo . . ." was no plainsman's chant. It was sung by Virginians, Carolinians and Tennesseans as they moved over the hills into Kentucky. The Donelson expedition of 1779-80, that went by boat and barge down and up the Tennessee River to be the first to settle at the site of Nashville on the Cumberland, arrived at what was then called French Lick—exhausted, reduced by Indian attacks and hungry. Swans and

bison saved their lives on the long trip and fed them while they built their new homes. (It was Col. John Donelson's daughter, Rachel, who married Andrew Jackson, to have her life in the White House made miserable by a Washington society that disdained her pioneer background.)

Unlike the coconut palm, the bison was an engineer. In great east-west treks of up to 400 miles, the bison picked the best, most easily traveled routes for his

migrations, while millions of hoofs pounded out the trails or "buffalo traces." He found the level routes, and the low passes over mountain ranges; he skirted swampy country by traveling the ridges, and avoided places where snow would drift deepest. The "traces" became the Indian trails to new hunting grounds, the paths of warrior parties, the wilderness roads of the early white settlers. Finally, the "traces" through the Cumberland Gap; along the New York

watershed; from the Potomac through the Allegheny divide to the Ohio headwaters, and through the Blue Ridge mountains to northern Kentucky became the routes of the trunk railways.

The railroads gave the bison little thanks. After the Civil War, in the latter days of the Great Plains herds, the Union Pacific Railroad split what had been one great grazing ground from Mexico to Canada into a north and a south herd. And then the UP brought the eastern and European sportsmen who slaughtered the great cousin of the ox by the thousands from the rail lines. Parties

crossed the track" ahead of the engine.

Whether he could count a million or fairly estimate it is questionable. But similar descriptions of the sizes of herds abound. Stampedes were reported by early travelers to have destroyed whole wagon trains. The naturalist Victor Cahalane wrote that a stampeding herd is an "irresistible force . . . no obstacle, alive or inanimate, will stop them. The thunder of hoofs shakes the ground and the rush of galloping bodies sound like Niagara."

Western pioneer accounts tell of "buffalo in incalculable multitudes darken-

ico and Arizona, wrote that the "monstrous beasts" were "as numerous as fishes of the sea," and went on to say that the Indians "dry the flesh in the sun, cutting it thin like a leaf. . . They empty a large gut and fill it with blood, and carry this around the neck to drink when they are thirsty. When they open the belly of a cow, they squeeze out the chewed grass and drink the juice that remains behind, because they say that this contains the essence of the stomach. They cut the hide open at the back and pull it off at the joints, using a flint as large as a finger, tied in a little stick,



Buffalo "chips," or droppings, were the "firewood" of the treeless plains.



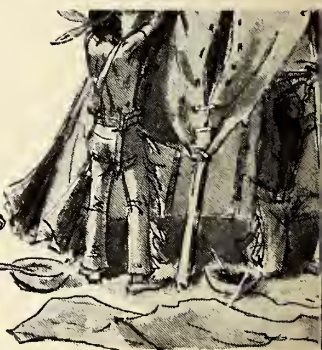
Pemmican and other forms of bison meat were the protein staples of many tribes.



The hide of the bison provided clothing from head to toe for most plains tribes.



The "bullboats" of river traffic were bull bison hides stretched on willow.



Tepees' frames became walls when bison hides were stretched over them.

had hunted bison for sport much earlier without making a dent in them, but this was wholesale slaughter. Meanwhile, the great eastern craze for buffalo robes and meat—especially buffalo tongues—that started well before the Civil War, led professional hunters to kill even more. When the Santa Fe railroad cut through Kansas on the southern route in 1871, it brought slaughter right through the southern herd. Soon the bison as they had been were never seen again.

The bison didn't know that they'd been split into two herds by the railroads, and it took a little time. An early western train traveler wrote that there was "continued and maddening buffalo cross-over" of the tracks in front of his train. This man claimed to have been on a train crossing the plains which "had to wait eight hours while a long procession of a million or more buffaloes

ing the whole plains," "seas of monstrous, shaggy animals," and "buffaloes that carpeted the earth as far as the eye can see." An early traveler in Texas claimed to have seen a herd, before the rails came, that covered 50 square miles.

Such tales of the west are familiar, but would you believe Florida?

Writing of Narvaez' 1528-1536 expedition, its treasurer, Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, said that the crook backed oxen "come as far as the seacoast of Florida . . . and range over a district of more than 400 leagues, and in the whole extent of the plain over which they run, the people that inhabit near there descend and live on them, and scatter a vast many skins throughout the country."

A soldier named Pedro de Castenada, who went with Coronado in 1540-42 through Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mex-

with as much ease as if working with a good iron tool."

Castenada didn't tell the half of it. The bison were all things to those Indians who lived where they were most numerous. Various tribes differed in their use of the bison in detail, so no account is true of all tribes. Nevertheless, many practices were fairly common. A mature, seven-to-eight-year-old bison bull stands six feet high at the shoulder hump and weighs a ton. A full grown cow weighs 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. To the Indians, every pound of it was treasure, and the animal—called "Besha" by some—was the great, heaven-sent source of most of the necessities of life. The Crow Indians had a word of reverence for the bison bull—"Cherapa." They never hunted bison for sport and believed it a sin against the Great Spirit to waste any portion of

a carcass. They named themselves for bison. The great chief Sitting Bull was named for no Hereford. He signed his name with a picture of a seated buffalo bull.

Skins were made into bullboats, teepees, beds and winter clothing—from moccasins and leggings to robes. The warm, handsome Indian robes were works of art, each made by soaking a buffalo hide in water mixed with ashes and then patiently working on it with the rib of an old buffalo bull until it was pliant and soft. Bladders and paunch linings made waterbags and storage containers; ribs became knives and sled runners; horn was turned into utensils, bows and ornaments; sinews made bow-

the animal's warm insides and pulled out choice bits which were promptly eaten raw. Then she prepared the bulk of the buffalo meat for boiling, roasting or drying. The great sheets of meat she stripped from the bones were cut into strips and dried on frames in the sun. Some of this, hard as wood, was stored without further processing because, that way, it kept indefinitely. But much of it was pounded and mixed with hot buffalo fat to make a paste, then stuffed into lengths of buffalo intestines or rawhide boxes. That was pemmican, the Indian's staple meat as corn was often his staple grain. The red man considered roasted buffalo tongue, unborn buffalo boiled in its own fluid sac, and marrow

long and adventurous journey they learned to live on buffalo meat.

La Salle's 1682 Mississippi expedition all the way to the Gulf depended on buffalo meat. Its members complained of the cane thickets along the river that made it difficult to get to the bison in the woods (bison were at home in the woods until chased wholly onto the plains, and there's evidence that they'd go high into the mountains). Bullboats, famous in our early river history, were so called because of their debt to the bison. The early white fur traders on the Mississippi in the late 1600's copied the Indians by making boats of bull buffalo skins stretched over willow frames. The hides were sewn together, soaked, then

ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN RUGE



To the early white pioneers the buffalo was as much a lifesaver as to the Indian.



The great final slaughter came with eastern trade demands for buffalo robes and tongues.

strings and thread; bone splinters were awls and needles; boiled hoofs made glue; tasseled tails became decorations and fly swatters; gall stones were ground into "medicine." The thick neck skin of the old bulls made shields so tough they'd turn arrows, lances and glancing rifle balls; and the rawhide strips, manipulated while green and wet and then left to dry and shrink, held whatever they lashed with iron-clamp tightness. Buffalo droppings, later called "chips" by white settlers, furnished excellent fuel in the plains area of scant firewood.

Few foods are more nourishing than high-protein buffalo meat. Certainly, as a source of food, the buffalo was far and away the mainstay of all the plains Indians. Each squaw butchered the buffaloes killed by her hunter. As soon as she opened a buffalo carcass, members of her family dipped their hands into

from buffalo leg bones heated in campfire ashes to be particular delicacies.

As soon as white men went deep into the continent the buffalo served him as well. De Soto tried to cross the United States in 1541 and went well supplied, he thought. When his party found and crossed the Mississippi below Memphis, they ate buffalo meat to save their remaining hogs. When De Soto died in the west a year later, after many hardships, the survivors set up a makeshift boatyard in southern Arkansas and made seven craft to float them down the Mississippi. They caulked the bottoms with a mixture of buffalo hair and hog fat.

A hundred and twenty years later Joliet and Marquette portaged their canoes from the Fox River to the Wisconsin over buffalo traces, and from there became the first whites to float down the upper Mississippi. On their

lashed to the frame to shrink tight as they dried. The seams were caulked with tallow made from buffalo fat.

An indentured servant in Maryland named George Alsop wrote home in 1659 to tell of the "wondrous furs of buffalo." A hundred years later bison were scarce in Maryland.

Richard Henderson's Transylvania Co. bought most of Kentucky and half of Tennessee from the Cherokees for a warehouse full of trade goods in a big powwow at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga River in eastern Tennessee in 1775. Henderson's idea was to get rich selling his empire to settlers from east of the mountains. One of his great selling points was the abundance of bison in Kentucky, a point he made much of in an ad in the Virginia Gazette. It was his glowing portrait of what Dragging Canoe, the Cherokee rebel chief, had

CONTINUED A Look at the American Bison

warned him would be "a dark and bloody ground," that soon had easterners heading over the Blue Ridge singing: "... We'll shoot the buffalo, shoot the buffalo, shoot the buffalo."

Virginia and North Carolina later voided Henderson's title, but kept it themselves instead of giving it back to the Cherokees. When Daniel Boone was

cient bison have been made in Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Texas, Montana, Arizona, Oregon, Mexico, Washington, California and Ontario—including a more recent find in Colorado that clearly tells the tale of a man-made stampede over a cliff. These ancient men didn't know what "allelomimetic" means*, but they knew how to take advantage of it.

or thousands seemed to act like one. Swarms of birds do this in flight, so do swarms of fish in the sea and howling monkeys in trees, all being keyed by the independent action of any who think they see or smell or hear something that calls for action. This gave each bison among thousands the benefit of the observations of any one. It was a valuable trait until a hunter came along to confuse, divide or steer the herd by deliberately taking advantage of it.

AUTHENTICATED NEWS



Largest herd of bison today (more than 1,000) is in South Dakota's Custer State Park in the Black Hills.

credited with having "opened up the Wilderness Road to Kentucky," he actually went most of the way along the bison's great trace through the Cumberland Gap.

The bison, truth be told, were stupid creatures if physically magnificent. There was no way they could have endured except in small herds, the way we have settled the country. After 400,000 years of needing only physical ruggedness to survive, it was inevitable that they should succumb to an increase of clever man in their territory. One or a few men could stampede an enormous herd, an impertinence that their cousin, the Cape Buffalo of Africa, would hardly countenance. How long men had been doing just that came as a surprise in 1926, with the discovery of some man-made flint objects among fossilized bison bones near Folsom, N.M. Remains of 23 ancestral wide-horned bison were found together with the traces of man. Nobody then believed that either man or those bison had been on the American scene 10,000 years ago, which was the minimum age of the discovery.

Archaeologists were more surprised at the evidence of man than of the bison in America that long ago. The flint objects might have found their way to the bison bones at a later date—but what clinched the evidence was that the bison all lacked tail bones, and the tail comes off when man skins bison. Ancient Folsom man had probably stampeded part of a herd over a cliff and made off with meat, skin and tails, leaving only the bones and odd bits of shaped flint.

Since then, similar finds of such an-

The great bison herds were "allelomimetic" (and so are men when they act in panic or in mobs). A herd had no permanent leader. But the mass, without knowing the immediate reason, would follow any one or a few that acted independently.

If a few took alarm, or changed course because they saw better grazing over a rise, the rest would follow suit, each imitating his neighbor. Tens, hundreds

Some of the later Indian tribes whose resources were so scanty that they could not afford a trace of daintiness in taste or smell enjoyed seasons of the year when they had buffalo without even hunting them. In 1731, the French Canadian explorer, Vérendrye, noted finely

(Continued on page 46)

* Coined from the Greek—"to imitate one's neighbor."

Shoot the Buffalo

Rise you up, my dear-est dear, and pre-sent to me your
hand, And we'll take a so - cial walk to a
far and dis - tant land, Where the Hawk shot the
Buz - zard and the Buz - zard shot the Crow. We'll
ral - ly in the cane-brake and shoot the Buf - fa - lo!
Shoot the Buf - fa - lo! Shoot the Buf - fa - lo!
Ral - ly in the cane-brake and shoot the Buf - fa - lo!

The song above was sung by easterners heading for Kentucky about 1775, according to Vol. 1 of "The Tennessee," (1946) by Donald Davidson, part of the excellent historical series "The Rivers of America" published by Rinehart. The lines about the hawk, the buzzard and the crow refer to a Cherokee Indian legend, well known to the mountain whites of those days.

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Gem Collecting

GEM COLLECTING is one of our fastest growing hobbies. Every year an estimated half-million amateur prospectors, representing over 600 local clubs, trek into the hills and deserts in search of gem minerals. Our country is especially rich in gems; we have over sixty varieties, from diamonds to simple agate. Most are not valuable enough to be sold in jewelry stores. But to a collector there's a special thrill to opening a pocket in a rock and finding a flashing gem forged in nature's furnace.

With few exceptions, such as amber, gems are minerals (chemical elements or compounds) in contrast to ordinary rocks that are mixtures of minerals. They are desirable because they are beautiful and rare, suitable for attractive costume jewelry or objects of art. The collector identifies them by their color, luster, hardness, crystal structure, etc. These characteristics are listed and explained in numerous handbooks for the hobbyist.

Gems can be found in every state, specifically in the mountains of the east, of the west, and in the plains between them. Actual places, and the gems they contain, also are listed in handbooks, gem collecting magazines, and in bulletins from the various State departments of natural resources. For example: Quartz Crystals—in Missouri: LaGrange, Lewis County, take U.S. 61 south to gravel road, turn left into quarry.

In his search the collector examines any place where nature or man has uncovered rock formations—in a gravel pit or gravel road, on a beach, in a stream bed, mine dump or field of stones, in road cuts and cliffs. He also looks for rocks and conditions that indicate the presence of gem material, as instructed by his handbook. On beaches, a storm usually will expose fresh material. Sometimes a boulder will contain hidden treasure.

His equipment is a prospector's pick for digging, and bags to hold his specimens. A large cold chisel and sledge hammer are used when required for splitting stones. Once gem material is found, it is cut and polished. Special machines for amateurs are produced for this purpose. Most gem collecting clubs have them and are happy to instruct a newcomer in their use.

Recommended handbook: *Gem Hunter's Guide* by Russel P. McFall, Published by Thomas Y. Crowell, New York City, Price: \$5.95

For information on a club near you, write:

Mr. Vernon Wertz, Secretary; Eastern Federation of Mineralogical Societies, 9707 Sutherland Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

NYLON stretch cover for long guns and handguns is the new "Gun Sock" made of 100% Dupont stretch nylon. Silicon treated to ward off rust. Protects guns against dust, scratches, moisture. Rolls up to fit in a pocket. Price: \$2.50 for long

guns, \$2 for handguns. From: E&C Enterprises, Box 823, South Pasadena, Cal. 91030.

FOR A CHARCOAL FIRE, Harold Boger of Anderson, Ind., fills several cardboard egg cartons with briquets, places them on top of several flattened waxed milk cartons. The lighted wax starts the fire, the cardboard egg cartons burn away, the charcoal falls in a pile forming a perfect fire.

SALMON EGGS are excellent trout and steelhead bait. You can make your own, writes Peter Hryb of Clayville, N.Y., by

N.Y. These bags, used for collecting leaves after raking, are six feet long, and can be bought in hardware and gardening-supply stores.

NEXT TIME you're camping, fill four large juice cans almost full with water and use them to support the grill over your campfire, writes Mrs. R. N. Principate of West Roxbury, Mass. Then afterward you'll have instant hot water for washing your dishes.

SAVE those plastic hair-shampoo tubes, writes William Sharpe of New Paris, Ohio. When washed, they make great containers for kerosene or fuel oil for starting your camp fire. First, obliterate product name on tube.

DON'T USE kernels of corn to chum for fish, warns W. M. Wiarda of Hawthorne, N.J. It will attract fish, but it's indigestible and can clog their intestinal tracts, killing them, research shows.



"... Those are live flies, dear, you want the worms ..."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

cutting small round pieces of plastic sponge and soaking them in red dye, the kind used for dyeing clothes. In the water they will soften like the real thing. To make them even deadlier, soak each in cod liver oil before use.

WHEN your hunting dog gets ticks, there's an easy way to remove them, suggests Mrs. Carroll Brewer of Leadwood, Missouri. Just touch each tick with a drop of nail polish remover; it will quickly back out and drop off.

TO KEEP WARM on an icy hunting or fishing trip, wear a plastic dry-cleaning bag, suggests Marvin Lair of New Castle, Ind. Cut a hole for your head, one for each arm, and wear it between your shirt and jacket. It makes a first-class windbreaker, but watch out for perspiration.

WATERPROOF your sleeping bag in damp weather by inserting it in a large leaf-storage bag, suggests David McGlynn of Bronx,

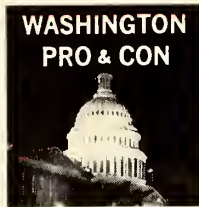
CAMP pans and kettles will be easier to clean if you rub the outside surfaces with a bar of soap before exposure to a camp fire, writes John Tibor of Seattle, Washington. Smoke soot will wipe off easily.

BEFORE starting an extended camping trip, better rehearse with an overnigher in a local park so you can determine what extras you need, and what you forget to bring, suggests Ted Horvath of Seattle, Washington. Better to find out close to home than out in the boondocks.

ZIPPER on your hunting jacket, sleeping bag, etc., works hard or sticks? Matt Homlet of Holliston, Mass., says rub a bar of soap along the zipper teeth.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

ARE IMPORT QUOTAS

IF YOU PLAY in a ball game where your competitor makes all of the rules, you're going to lose the ball game.

That's a fact of life the country faces in the matter of world trade. The situation can improve, but only if the United States takes steps to influence what is happening today.

We're a nation dedicated to free trade but we'll never see it so long as we sit idly by and permit every other nation to corner the market.

Every country with which we trade, without exception, places restrictions on the goods which we export. These restrictions take the form of export licenses, quotas, duties or sanitation laws. They're designed to penalize us . . . to make it more difficult to merchandise our goods on a competitive basis in foreign lands, or to force us to keep those goods at home.

Meanwhile, our foreign neighbors enjoy complete freedom to make the United States a "dumping ground." We're deluged with foreign automobiles, cameras, clothing, shoes . . . even ball bearings and electronic components, manufactured at far less cost than is possible in the United States.

It takes but a smattering of economic knowledge to visualize the certain result . . . and we see it too often. Thousands of Americans have lost jobs. Plants have closed and their owners have endured the agonies of bankruptcy.

We've learned, ironically, that when our own people have been driven to the wall, the price of foreign items inevitably goes up.

Some in our land today would have us adopt a "protectionist" philosophy to meet this situation on an "eye for an eye" basis. I disagree with that concept.

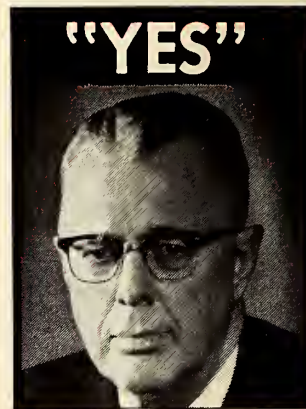
For my part, in advocating import quotas, I have called only for limitations on the growing volume of goods we're receiving from overseas so that our own plants and workers can remain in the thick of competition.

Last December, I offered an amendment which would have given the President a wedge in dealing with the sticky problem of foreign imports. It sought to authorize special U.S. restrictions until such time as our foreign neighbors ease the limitations they place on us. That done, it made it mandatory that the President remove those restrictions.

The amendment passed the Senate but was rejected by the House on the grounds that a tax bill was not its proper vehicle. Four months later, however, more than 250 House members joined in sponsoring the present Ways and Means foreign import bill.

Free trade must be a two-way street if it ever is to enjoy real meaning in the world. If the scales continue to be weighted in one direction only, it won't even reach the conception stage.

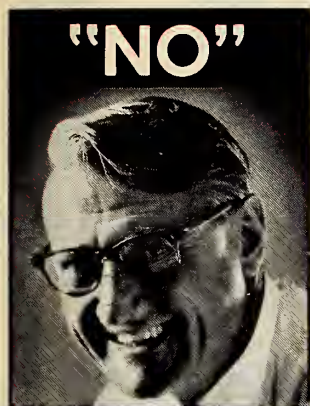
"YES"



Sen. Norris Cotton
(R-N.H.)

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

NEEDED TO PROTECT U.S. INDUSTRIES?



Rep. James C. Corman
(D-Calif.) 22nd District

THIRTY YEARS ago America assumed leadership of the movement toward freer trade, confident that the goods she produced could compete with the best that foreign industries had to offer. Since 1938, total world trade has grown from a meager \$23 billion to over \$245 billion in 1969, and the growth of American industries has been spurred by their ability

to sell goods abroad. The same 30-year period has seen U.S. exports increase from \$3 billion to a level projected to exceed \$40 billion by 1971.

Despite this record of continued growth and prosperity, a growing number of American industries are turning to the government asking that mandatory import quotas be established. In response to their requests, Congress is considering legislation which would restrict the quantity of foreign products being sold in this country.

Before deciding on the future of our trade policy Congress must answer two questions. They are: (1) whether American industry is being injured by import competition and (2) whether or not it is wise for the United States to relinquish her role as leader in the free trade market.

Economic evidence indicates that the majority of American industry is well qualified to withstand import competition and maintain its export position in world markets. Almost half of our current imports do not compete with domestic products and one-fifth of them are already being restricted by existing government-sponsored or voluntary quotas.

Our free enterprise system has grown and American businesses have thrived because of our willingness to enter into open competition with producers from around the world. But because our trade position deteriorated slightly in 1968 and early 1969, businessmen are doubting their ability to meet increased foreign competition and have come rushing to the government seeking protection that in reality is not needed.

America has historically led the world with its industrial achievements in the mass production of quality goods and we have become one of the richest nations on earth because of our ability to sell these goods at reasonable prices in markets around the world.

Nations across the globe have attempted to duplicate our efforts without comparable success. If American businesses continue to introduce new marketing concepts and strive to develop innovative manufacturing techniques, they will secure America's position as leader of the free trade movement and will assure themselves continued success in foreign markets.

We cannot turn inward by adopting a protective trade policy and we cannot become isolationist. The United States has an obligation to share its education, wealth and the benefits of its technology. We are the leader of the free world and we must maintain that leadership with a free trade policy.



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for November the arguments in PRO & CON: Are Import Quotas Needed To Protect U.S. Industries?

IN MY OPINION IMPORT QUOTAS ARE NEEDED ☐ ARE NOT NEEDED ☐ TO PROTECT U.S. INDUSTRIES

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

THE 52ND ANNUAL CONVENTION of The American Legion met in fair, moderate summer weather in Portland, Oregon, starting with meetings of standing commissions on Friday, Aug. 28, 1970, and ending with the election of officers for 1970-71 seven days later on Thursday, Sept. 3. The Legion had met in Portland twice before, in 1932 and 1965.

Alfred P. Chamie of Los Angeles, a WW2 army veteran, a lawyer, and motion picture industry association executive, was elected National Commander for 1970-71. (A biography of Commander Chamie starts on page 12 of this issue.)

The convention was covered by the big news media, worldwide, more thoroughly than at any time in recent years, and it's an open secret that they came looking for blood. Months earlier it had been predicted in the press that as many as 50,000 "militants," "hippies," "activists," "peace demonstrators," or, as some call them, "youths," would stage a massive "confrontation" with the Legion in Portland. However, there were more youths taking part in the convention than there were "confronting" it, and they made more noise—chiefly on musical instruments.

The "confronters" were few in number, chiefly members of small, radical left wing organizations on the side of the Viet Cong in the Vietnam War. They had tried to recruit an army out of ordinary hippies who like their pot and rock. Lacking any real reason to "confront the Legion," only about 2,000 or so showed up. When the Governor of Oregon and the Mayor of Portland let it be known that they'd brook no nonsense with lawbreakers, and when the hippie element discovered, by walking the same streets with Legionnaires, that the leftist militants had been telling lies about the Legion, that left a handful of radical "chiefs" with almost no "Indians."

When the Legion's giant parade wound through downtown Portland for over four hours on Monday, Aug. 31, tens of thousands of onlookers of all ages cheered, applauded and honored the colors as they passed, while a few small knots of radicals heckled the parade at a few points and passed out leftist literature.

Portlanders and Legionnaires took it all in good humor, and the major consequence of the predicted "confrontation" was better-than-average news coverage of the convention in the press and on TV, and better knowledge of the Legion by some newsmen.

In four pages on the "confrontation"

The American Legion's 52nd



Thousands line Portland's Broadw

National Convention Held in



that wasn't, Life said the Legion faced "a new enemy." then, noting that it didn't happen, blamed the failure on "diabolically clever" tactics of Oregon officials. The Washington Post ran a negative story that Portland businessmen hadn't made as much money off the convention as they expected (probably because of the pre-convention hoopla in the press about a "confrontation"). But by and large the media gave the convention accurate, ample and relevant coverage.

When it came to youth making a splash at the convention, the big splash was made by well over 1,000 members of 17 junior drum and bugle corps who competed for the national title. They came from Wisconsin, California, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Iowa. Distance kept many of the celebrated eastern corps away but they'd have had trouble winning. Eight corps could compete in the Junior Drum and Bugle Corps final at the Portland Stadium on Sunday night, Aug. 30, so there were trials on



during the third hour of the 1970 American Legion National Convention Parade.



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION



Principal speaker to the delegates in business sessions (right) was Vice President Spiro T. Agnew (left).



After four days of contests, pageants, special events, socials and committee meetings, the full convention met for three days in Portland's Memorial Coliseum.



Saturday with nine corps eliminated. All 17 were around on Monday to give Portland a lift as they played and marched in the parade. The eight finalists fought it out to repeated ovations on Sunday night, and when the dust settled the Santa Clara Vanguard, sponsored by Post 564, Santa Clara, Calif., was the National Champion Junior Corps, closely followed by the Kingsmen (Post 291, Newport Beach, Calif.); the Velvet Knights (Post 354, Buena Park, Calif.), and the Imperials (Post 186, Seattle, Wash.)

Meanwhile, the youngsters sponsored by Los Angeles Police Post were making off with the Junior Band title, while the all-girl color guard of champion Santa Clara's Vanguard drum and bugle corps captured the Junior Color Guard title.

At the same time, a few hundred miles south, Klamath Falls, Oregon, was readying for the Little World Series of teen-age baseball, in which eight survivors of thousands of teams representing summer-long nationwide competition in American Legion Baseball would fight it out for the national championship. The competition ended after the convention, and the results are reported here on page 43.

The convention ran for a week, and the next 16 pages show more convention news. On page 31 are captions for the small photos at the top of many pages.



One of many social events was the outdoor party tendered by Schenley Post 1190, N.Y., at Jantzen Beach, on an island in the Columbia River north of the city.



A view of the Junior Drum and Bugle Corps competition and the thousands who cheered it. Corps shown, one of 17 junior outfits, is the Kingsmen, of Newport Beach, Calif., which finished second to Santa Clara's Vanguard.



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION



H. Ross Perot of Texas

"RELEASE THE PRISONERS"

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, not their government, can effect the release of the barbarically ill-treated American prisoners in the hands of the North Vietnamese—if anyone can—H. Ross Perot told the convention on Wednesday, Sept. 2.

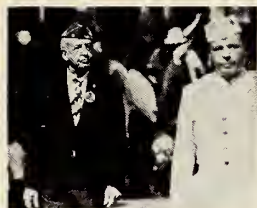
Perot, who has single-handedly tried to effect the release of the prisoners and who offered North Vietnam \$100 million to ransom them, appeared with Mrs. Michael K. McCuistion, of Montgomery, Ala. Her Air Force husband was recognized among pictures of prisoners in Oct. 1967, but North Vietnam did not confirm that he was a prisoner until May 1970. The mother of two small children, she is the Alabama coordinator of the National League of Families of Prisoners Missing in Southeast Asia.

In an impassioned plea to the convention on behalf of the prisoners, Perot said that the North Vietnamese would never bargain with our government to release or fairly treat the prisoners, but are sensitive to popular criticism, and might release them if they heard and believed a mass of protest directed to the North by the American people.

The posture of the Communists, he said, is that they are at war with our government, but think they are engaged in a battle for the minds of Americans. They have nothing but contempt for captives—their own or ours, he said, and they do not believe that Americans care for those of their own who are captured.

What they need is all possible evidence that Americans in general hold the North Vietnamese in repugnance for their barbarity to prisoners, he said. Some prisoners are crowded into bamboo cages, others are incarcerated in 20-foot holes in the ground. Solitary confinement and beatings as well as starvation diets, sometimes of a few fish-heads, are daily routine, he said. The prisoners are told that their families have forgotten them, but "we must not forget them" or permit North Vietnam to believe we have, he said.

In some of the cells in Hanoi the temperature goes to 40° on cool nights and 130° on hot days, he reported.



Perot asked the Legionnaires and all Americans to write letters expressing their indignation and demands for release of the prisoners directly to "Office of the President, Hanoi, North Vietnam," affixing a 25¢ stamp. "Such letters will get through," he said, "don't think they won't." He asked that voters ask *all* candidates of *all* parties in the coming American elections to include a plank demanding release of the prisoners, and to speak forcefully on the subject in their campaigning.

He estimated that at least 1,500 Americans are held by North Vietnam, though Hanoi refuses to divulge any figures and only identifies some prisoners when it suits her propaganda purposes.

"We must back up our sons over there in every way possible," said Perot. He said our protestors give the North Vietnamese the impression that they are winning the support of the American people. Tens of thousands of letters telling them of the repugnance in which their barbarity to individuals is held would give them second thoughts about how little the waving of the Viet Cong flag by a handful of radicals here actually means in their "war of minds."

Perot asked that in addition to general condemnation, people in cities or towns from which known prisoners come should flood North Vietnam with demands for the release of those prisoners by name, with all the publicity possible. Civilian organizations should send protests and demands for the release of prisoners, and affix the longest possible lists of individual members endorsing the protests, he said. He cited such campaigns that have been carried out in Fort Worth, Tex., and elsewhere, and urged similar protests from as many American communities as possible.

Mrs. McCuiston pleaded for the biggest response possible to Perot's request. Perot, a self-made millionaire, is president of Electronics Data Systems Corp., of Dallas. He received a standing ovation from the delegates and an award from the Legion in recognition of his fight on behalf of the prisoners. In Resolution 123, the convention pledged the Legion to efforts on behalf of the prisoners.



Mrs. Michael K. McCuiston of Alabama

(More Convention news on Page 30)

Protect your income and savings against big hospital bills

YOU CAN...NOW...FOR ONLY \$2.90 PER MONTH WITH

\$10,000 Medicare

- Pays you UP TO \$10,000 TOTAL BENEFITS—TAX FREE.
- Pays you IN ADDITION to all other insurance.
- GUARANTEED RENEWABLE for life or until benefits total \$10,000 paid per person.
- NO AGE RESTRICTIONS FOR ANYONE 65 OR OLDER.
- NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION. Easy-to-understand policy.
- Underwritten by old, reliable legal reserve life insurance company founded in 1928.
- ENROLL NOW. Mail application today. No salesman will call. Enrollments open for limited time only.
- SEND NO MONEY. Pay first quarterly premium of \$2.90 per month after you receive your policy. IF NOT COMPLETELY SATISFIED, YOU OWE NOTHING.

This message is of special interest to men and women 65 or older who are automatically covered by the U.S. Government Medicare Hospital Plan.

It tells about the wonderful new \$10,000 American Life Medicare Supplement Plan which gives you full protection, in accordance with the benefits described, against big hospital bills.

It pays hospital costs which Medicare does not cover.

U.S. Government Medicare Plan A pays only PART OF THE COSTS after 60 days and NONE OF THE COSTS after 90 days of hospital confinement.* This is why it is important that you have the full, low-cost additional protection of the new American Life Medicare Supplement Plan.

We never know when one of a score of diseases or accidents may strike, requiring a long hospital stay—such as heart attack, stroke, cancer, vascular disorder or a broken hip. Statistics show that people 65 years or older are hospitalized at least twice as long as those under 65.

How about you? Do you have enough income to cover big, unexpected hospital bills? Do you have enough savings to handle such long-term emergencies which could cost you thousands of dollars?

Just one long hospital stay may plunge you into poverty, cause you to lose your life savings and make you dependent on others.

But you need not be exposed to these hazards!

Now . . . for only \$2.90 a month per person . . . you can protect your income and your life savings against such perils with the new \$10,000 American Life Medicare Supplement Plan.

This new, low-cost plan pays up to \$10,000 tax-free benefits per person under an easy-to-understand policy. The money is paid directly to you (or to the hospital, if you prefer). No matter how long you stay in the hospital, there's no time limit for each confinement up to \$10,000 total benefits per person.

SONS, DAUGHTERS, RELATIVES: You can protect your loved ones 65 or older against the burden of a big hospital bill (as well as a drain on your own income and savings) by taking out a policy for your parents or relatives NOW. Just fill in the application form today and have the person to be insured sign it. We will gladly bill you for the low quarterly, semi-annual or annual premiums after you have received your policy.

**ENROLLMENTS CLOSING—MAIL APPLICATION
TODAY—NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED
NO SALESMAN WILL CALL**

Send no money until after you receive your policy

The present enrollment offer is open for a limited time only. Regardless of whether you participate in the U.S. Government Medicare program (if you are under Social Security or Railroad Retirement you are automatically covered by the U.S. Medicare Plan A insurance), you are eligible to en-

roll under the American Life Medicare Supplement Plan. But you must enroll now to collect the benefits. As long as you are 65 years or older, there's no age limit. Both husband and wife can enroll (a spouse can join when reaching 65) and enjoy equal benefits for the same low premium per person.

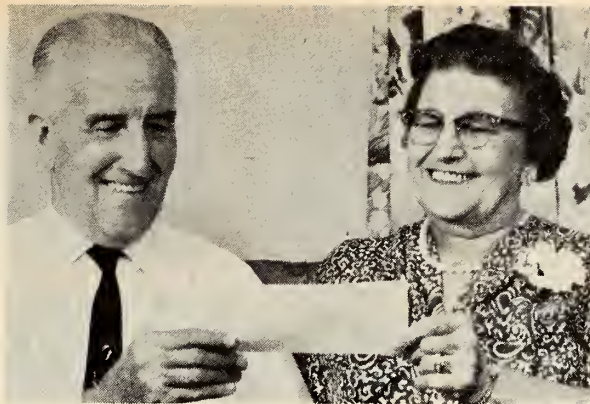
Upon acceptance of your enrollment, we will send you your American Life Medicare Supplement Plan Policy and your Hospital Identification Card. You will also receive a premium payment notice covering the first quarterly premium at the rate of \$2.90 per month per person (the cost will be even lower if you pay the premium for six months or a year). Upon receipt of the policy, if you are not completely satisfied, you owe nothing.

Don't risk your income and your savings. Don't saddle your children or relatives with your hospital debts. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity to be financially independent.

*Exclusive of the 60-day "lifetime reserve."

**Check Enrollment Form for
FREE U.S. Government
"Medicare" Booklet**

American Life Insurance Company will gladly send you a free copy of Social Security Administration Booklet SSI-43, giving complete details of the U.S. Government Medicare program.



AMERICAN LIFE'S

Supplement Plan

Questions About American Life Medicare Supplement Plan

1. If I am not in good health, can I enroll?
Yes. There is no medical examination, no health restrictions. Benefits begin immediately. You can even collect hospitalization benefits for a sickness or injury you may already have after your policy has been in force 6 months.

2. Can my policy be cancelled, if I get sick?
No. Your policy can never be taken away from you, regardless of your health—up to payment of the \$10,000 total benefits per person—as long as you continue to pay the required premiums.

3. What does the policy cover?
You can collect total benefits up to \$10,000 per person which include:

- Up to the \$10 a day hospital expense which Medicare does not pay, starting the 61st through the 90th day.
- Up to \$25 a day for hospital room and board, starting the 91st day when Medicare hospital benefits stop entirely.
- PLUS 90% of all your other necessary hospital expenses when Medicare in-hospital benefits stop.

4. If I were hospitalized for 350 days, for example, how much would the American Life Medicare Supplement Plan pay me? Suppose your room and board expenses were \$25 per day and your other covered hospital expenses were \$12 a day. American Life would pay you:

- \$10 per day starting the 61st through the 90th day.....\$ 300.00
 - \$25 a day room and board starting the 91st through the 350th day, total 260 days @ \$25\$6,500.00
 - 90% of your additional \$12 per day hospital expense from the 91st through the 350th day, amounting to 90% of \$3,120\$2,808.00
- CASH paid to you (or to hospital if you prefer).....\$9,608.00**

5. Can I choose my own hospital?
Yes. Any regular general hospital which qualifies under the Gov't. Medicare standards.

6. Can I hold other hospital-medical policies?
Yes. American Life Medicare Supplement Plan pays you in addition to other insurance coverage.

7. How can I pay the premium?
Quarterly (\$8.70), semi-annually (\$16.25), or save one month's premium by paying \$31.90 annually.

8. Why is the premium cost so low?

The information given above is an illustration and not a contract. Full details are to be found in Policy H-966

American Life sells this policy only by mail. No salesman will call. Your premium dollar buys fullest protection.

9. What sicknesses and accidents are covered?

Everything is covered with just these usual exceptions: loss due to an act of war; mental disturbance unless due to demonstrable organic disease; services furnished or paid by a federal or state government agency; hospital confinement due to pre-existing conditions before the policy has been in force 6 months. And of course, any injury or sickness covered by Workmen's Compensation or Occupational Disease laws.

10. Can I have confidence in American Life Insurance Company?

Yes! For over 40 years, since 1928, American Life Insurance Company has faithfully served policy holders. Serving policy holders from Coast to Coast; noted for fast claim service. American Life is licensed under the laws of its state of domicile, and carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policy holders. Policies are effective and honored by the Company regardless of your state of residence.

Founded in 1928

AMERICAN LIFE

221 North La Salle Street



Over 40 years of Service

INSURANCE COMPANY

Chicago, Illinois 60601 • FR 2-5722

AL-6710

You are eligible, if you are
65 or older.

MAIL ENROLLMENT FORM TODAY

If premium notice is to be sent to another address so indicate below:

Name _____
(please print)

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

ENROLLMENT FORM

\$10,000 AMERICAN MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT PLAN • SPECIAL—APPLY NOW IF YOU ARE 65 OR OLDER to: AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY • 221 N. LaSalle Street • Chicago, Illinois 60601

Please enroll me (and my wife or husband if named below) in the \$10,000 AMERICAN MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT Plan. Please send my policy and Hospital Identification Card now. I understand this protection will begin as soon as the first quarterly premium of \$8.70 per person is paid.

My name _____ My Date of Birth _____
(please print)

My address _____
(street) (city) (state) (zip code)

ENROLL YOUR SPOUSE HERE:
First name of wife or husband _____; date of birth _____

SIGN HERE X _____

- ☐ Please send me a free copy of Social Security Administration Booklet SSI-43, on Government Medicare.
- ☐ Please send extra enrollment forms for my friends or relatives.

C-966

FOUNDED 1928 • PROTECTING AMERICAN FAMILIES FOR OVER 40 YEARS

PLEASE DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY. You will be billed later.

AL110



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION



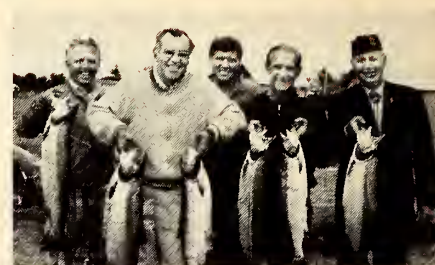
Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.) gets the Legion's highest award, its Distinguished Service Medal, for years of service to American veterans as Chairman, House Veterans Affairs Committee.

OF 156 RESOLUTIONS adopted by the convention, out of 607 submitted, many reiterated previous policies or expressed sentiments. Not a few however, called for new action or altered the internal structure or nomenclature of the Legion or the Auxiliary.

A digest of all adopted resolutions starts on p. 39.



Convention party hosted annually by the American Legion Department of Louisiana.



Legionnaires from several states found the Northwest salmon fishing good.

The Legion amended its Constitution to bring the names of some of its permanent commissions more into line with their current nature. The Rehabilitation Commission was changed to the "National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission." The Legion's work in veterans affairs embraced by the Rehabilitation Commission has long encompassed much more than rehabilitation.

The Child Welfare Commission, which has long served children and youth in other ways than in "welfare" (as that word is now commonly used), had its name changed to the "National Commission on Children and Youth."

The Publications Commission, which oversees the American Legion Magazine but not all Legion publications, was re-titled so that it becomes "The Amer-

ican Legion Magazine Commission."

The Legion Constitution was amended to give the American Legion Auxiliary authority to accept granddaughters of veterans into membership on the same basis as it can now accept daughters of veterans, ie: granddaughters of Legionnaires and of veterans with honorable service who died of war causes.

National per capita Legion dues were continued at \$2, as they have been for seven years. However, the convention's Finance Committee included in its report an expression of its opinion that a dues increase in the "minimum amount of 50¢" would be necessary at the 1971 national convention in Houston.

A year earlier, the 50th Anniversary Task Force for the Future had expressed a similar view. Unavoidable increases in



The Senior Drum and Bugle Champions outdid all others with their musical re-enactment of the



fixed costs across the whole spectrum of the national operation were behind the recommendation.

The Finance Committee, headed by Churchill Williams, of Iowa, noted that Magazine surpluses—now being eaten into by paper, postage and printing costs—had helped forestall an earlier dues increase, and that Rehabilitation reserves for veterans' services would be exhausted by 1971 without visible replenishment sources.

The convention adopted Child Wel-

fare resolutions opposing the legalization of marijuana and other hallucinatory drugs, urging maximum prosecution and sentencing of drug traffickers, and urged the Legion locally to develop educational speakers' programs on drugs, and in other ways to combat the use of drugs by youth.

The 39 resolutions adopted under the heading "National Security" (digested on pages 42 and 43) largely reflected the Legion's belief that national strength
(Continued on next page)

IDENTIFICATION OF SMALL PHOTOS

Here is brief identification of the small photos that appear at the top of many of these pages, in each case left to right across two pages:

Pages 24-25: 1. Nat'l Cmdr Patrick as convention chairman. 2. Junior drummers in competition. 3. Little Indian girl in parade with Post 101, Portland, waves at spectators. 4. Business session of Nat'l Executive Committee. 5. Wisconsin parade vanguard. 6. Portlanders watching parade. 7. James E. Powers, Ga., Publications chmn. 8. Canadian and American vet VIP's at joint luncheon. 9. Tooter of Chinese horn, who toots miniature solos in the stands during quiet moments of drum and bugle corps contest. (Thousands who have heard him should be glad to see him.) 10. Navy color guard in parade. 11. E. Roy Stone, Jr., S.C., Nat'l Executive Committee chmn of Committee on Resolutions. 12. Member of all Chinese junior drum and bugle corps, Glendale, Calif., at junior championships.

Pages 26-27: 1. William F. Hauck, Nat'l Adjutant. 2. Trumpeters in parade. 3. Kentuckian

has gift for infant watching parade. 4. Delegates on convention floor. 5. Parade scene. 6. South Dakotans in parade. 7. New Jersey parade vanguard. 8. Seagram float from which drawing for free Ford cars was made. 9. Georgia vanguard in parade. 10. New Yorkers in parade. 11. Oklahomans parading in Indian garb. 12. Youngster waves flag at paraders. 13. Oldster Legionnaires taking in the town.

Pages 30-31: 1. Part of New York delegation on floor. 2. Pennsylvania vanguard in parade. 3. C.D. De Loach, D.C., Public Relations chmn. 4. Delegate speaks from convention floor. 5. Junior musical corpsmen in parade. 6. Nat'l Cmdr's pre-convention press conference. 7. Nat'l Executive Committee members at pre-convention meeting. 8. Parade marchers. 9. Parade filmer. 10. Connecticut parade vanguard. 11. Joe Leonard, Conn., in parade. 12. Oklahoma parade vanguard.

Pages 32-33: 1. Joe Bernard (Mo.) and S. L. Jerpback (Minn.) respectively named Sec'y-Treasurer and President, Society of American Legion Founders. 2. Meeting of Publications Comm'n. 3. Sen. Alan Cranston, Calif., addresses joint meeting of Legion Economic, Legislative



Portlanders Robert H. Hazen, Mrs. Hazen and Judge Alfred T. Sulmonetti (facing camera) join a Georgia group at a parade day party hosted by Seagrams Posts. Hazen headed Convention Corporation.

and Rehabilitation Comm'ns on VA hospital problems. 4. Ohio delegate on floor. 5. Frank Love and James Demarest, both N.Y., at Past Commanders' luncheon. 6. Robert W. Spanogle, (Mich.), Pres., Nat'l Ass'n of Collegiate Veterans, addresses convention. 7. Alden G. Barber, Chief Executive Boy Scouts of America, gives Legion plaque for its contribution to Scouting, 1919-1969. 8. Sons of The American Legion had their own caucus at the convention. 9. Minnesota vanguard in parade. 10. Legion Historians' society held a breakfast meeting. 11. Ass'n of foreign and outlying Legion posts and departments (FODPAL) hold a breakfast meeting.

Pages 34-35: 1. Piggy back viewer of parade. 2. Young parade cheerers. 3. Another piggy back viewer. 4 to 8. Parade viewers honor colors as they pass. 9. Applause on convention floor for youth representatives of Boy Scouts, Boys Clubs, Sons of the Legion, Oratorical Contest, Legion Baseball, Boys States and Boys Nation. 10. Visitors read list of Portland's war dead at Memorial Coliseum. 11. After 52 years, WWI nurses still meet annually at a breakfast. 12. Ross Perot gets Legion plaque for his efforts to free North Vietnam's ill-treated U.S. prisoners. 13. Part of Texas delegation on floor. 14. Drum in parade.

Pages 36-37: All speakers to the convention. 1. Donald E. Johnson, head of the U.S. Veterans Administration. 2. Senator Henry M. Jackson, Wash.; 3. Oregon Governor Tom McCall. 4. Portland Mayor Terry D. Schrunk. 5. Kansas Governor Robert Docking. 6. Puerto Rico Governor Luis A. Ferre. 7. James G. Stahlman, Publisher, The Nashville Banner, who with (8) Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Publisher, Tulsa Tribune, received Legion awards for excellence in journalism. 9. Lou Guzzo (right) Managing Editor, Seattle Post Intelligencer, presents Hearst Americanism Trophy to Ray Trabbold for the Delaware American Legion. 10. Howard L. Topping, American Red Cross. 11. John J. Randolph, President, U.S. Savings & Loan League.

Pages 38-39: All Red Skelton entertaining Nat'l Cmdr's Dinner for Distinguished Guests.

Pages 40-41: 1. Demonstrators for John J. Flynn for Nat'l Cmdr. 2. Demonstrators for Alfred P. Chamie for Nat'l Cmdr. 3. A bearded Flynn supporter from California. 4. Joe Matthews, Tex., seconds Chamie nomination. 5. Distinguished guests on convention stage. 6. Past Nat'l Commanders John R. Quinn (in wheelchair at mike), Warren Atherton and William Burke (all of California) present incoming Nat'l Cmdr Chamie (at rear) with his colors. 7. Outgoing Nat'l Cmdr J. Milton Patrick (left) leads ovation for incoming Nat'l Cmdr Chamie (center). 8. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Chamie.

Pages 42-43: 1. Legion Founder Frank Schwengel, host of party given by Seagram Posts, receives Judge & Mrs. Levi Hall, Minn. 2. Majorette in parade. 3. Members of L.A. Police Post champion junior band. 4. Philippine parade contingent. 5. Propaganda on parade route. 6. Delegate Ray Greenwood, Vt. 7. Alabama vanguard in parade. 8. Wm. Doyle, N.J., & friends. 9. Mrs. Mike Howard, Okla., speaks to Americanism Comm'n. She won Legion 1962 Oratorical contest. 10. Illinois conventioners enjoy swim. 11. Indianapolis Police champion motorcycle squad. 12. Disabled vets salute passing colors.



Civil War. They are the Yankee Rebels, of Post 20, Baltimore.



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

is an essential to our security and world peace. Two of the resolutions supported installation and development of defensive missiles, the controversial so-called ABM system.

For the first time, a Legion convention took note of the dispute over development of supersonic commercial airplanes (SST's), and in Res. 584 the convention supported SST development and asked Congress to back it. Its passage followed studies by the Legion Nat'l Security Commission showing that SST development here is essentially of economic importance to the United States. Commercial SST's are being developed by Russia, France and Britain and the main effect of our staying out would be to injure our balance of trade and cripple our aircraft industry. Another resolution gave Legion support to the use of the National Guard in civilian disorders when necessary to protect life and property.

Thirteen adopted resolutions under "Foreign Relations" (digested on page 40) included:

Support of the President's policy in Vietnam, and opposition to the placing of restraints on the President in his efforts to end the war;

Demand for humane treatment of American POW's held by North Vietnam;

A call for Legion grassroots activity on behalf of the POWs in Southeast Asia (see pages 26 and 27);

Retention of U.S. forces in Vietnam until all POW's and "Missing in Action" are accounted for, and;

Support of Israel's demand for a negotiated peace in the Middle East, and support of needed arms supplies for Israel in the absence of such negotiated peace.

Twenty-three resolutions under "Americanism" (digested on pages 41-42) included some which (a) urged the expulsion of students and the arrest of non-students involved in unlawful campus activities, (b) called for the removal of the anarchistic Students for a Democratic Society from all educational institutions and (c) sought legislation to make fire-bombing, sabotage and sniping crimes punishable by mandatory imprisonment or the death penalty.

Thirty-two resolution adopted under "Rehabilitation" and 25 adopted under "Economic" addressed themselves to the needs of American war veterans—including jobs and job security, disability

benefits, housing, education, medical care, etc. (They are digested on pages 42 and 43.)

The convention asked Congress to give one of its top priorities to the budgetary needs of the VA medical program, whose shortcomings under funds restrictions have been widely publicized. It asked for a new law to mandate the VA to give veterans GI mortgage guarantees for mobile homes and called for an end to funding fees charged Vietnam veterans for GI housing loans. It asked that deadlines, after which veterans cannot get GI loans, be eliminated. (Many veterans have seen their loan eligibility expire during periods when no loans were available due to tight money or housing shortages.)

The convention asked that bronze medallions be furnished for permanent attachment to tombstones of veterans of honorable service. (Present means of identifying veterans' graves have proved unsatisfactory, as they are too impermanent.)

A number of resolutions sought improved benefits for disabled veterans and the survivors of deceased veterans. The convention asked that Vietnam veterans be treated the same as veterans of earlier wars with respect to automobiles that are granted to those with certain disabilities. It also asked that the allowance for an auto for all such veterans be raised to \$3,000, in view of current prices.

The Legion urged that the VA institute a program for treatment and rehabilitation of veterans addicted to habit-forming drugs. Drug addiction among the young has, as is well known, spread to servicemen in Vietnam. Care for addiction is among the few medical services that may not be available for Vietnam vets in VA hospitals.

The Legion's highest award, its Dis-

tinguished Service Medal, was given to Rep. Olin E. Teague, of Texas, long the chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs. In accepting it Teague reviewed the major accomplishments of veterans legislation over the last quarter century, and praised his committee, the Congress and the Legion for those achievements, many of which he listed in detail. "I know," he said, "that the Legion has always considered its role in the enactment of the original GI Bill as one of its greatest accomplishments. Every day that passes justifies that conclusion . . . I accept this medal not as a personal tribute, but as a vote of confidence . . . that the programs we have worked so hard on over the past twenty years are truly worthwhile, and in the highest traditions of the nation and in the best interest of those we serve."

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew addressed the convention on Sept. 2. He addressed himself in part to what we owe the Vietnam veterans. The best of our young men "are not those who went to Canada, but those who went to Vietnam," he said. "It's time we gave those men the honor and respect they deserve. The real peace lobby today is those who maintain the peace, not those who disturb it."

Puerto Rico Governor Luis A. Ferre, came all the way from San Juan to thank the Legion for its action last year in supporting the vote in Presidential elections for Puerto Rico.

"Puerto Rico is strongly attached to the concepts of freedom and democracy," he told the delegates. "There is no interest in totalitarian systems in Puerto Rico, except by a small minority, mostly strangers to the island, many of whom are paid by Castro. . . . There are 25,000 men from Puerto Rico in the armed forces of the United States, and



Post 15, Sioux Falls, S.D. again won the Men's Chorus (left) and Quartet Championships.



The delegates got a spunky wave of the hand from Muscular Dystrophy Poster Child Scotty Swift, and a plaque and some

kind words of thanks for help from District Director Viola Moltzen, of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc.



The A. R. McAllister Memorial Post, Joliet, Ill., kept the Senior Band title.

three Puerto Ricans have been awarded the Medal of Honor—all posthumously.”

In a major speech to the convention, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) spoke in support of our international military posture, because the Communist threat from the Middle East and Europe to Southeast Asia is undeniable. The President needs the support of all of us “to keep a steady hand in an unsteady world,” he said. “I am a Democrat, but I have never failed to back my President, whatever his party, when the security of our country was at stake.”

DONALD E. JOHNSON, head of the U.S. Veterans Administration and a Past National Commander of The American Legion, gave the convention a progress report on the VA. He praised the article on VA hospitals in the September issue of this magazine as an objective and informative report that documented both what’s wrong and what’s right with VA medicine.

More vets than ever—some 800,000—will receive VA medical care in the coming year, he said, which is up 200,000 from 1958. (Continued next page)



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION



Little knots of so-called "confronters" heckled the parade at a few points, but as shown here, only a few die-hards failed to end up enjoying it all.



Spectators thoroughly enjoyed the Drum

Thanks to a budget increase approved by both houses of Congress and the President, he reported that the VA has started hiring an additional 5,700 sorely needed medical employees. That will bring the total to nearly 138,000, he said, or "the biggest work force in the history of the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery."

And thanks to carryover funds the VA will place under contract "the largest volume of hospital construction in 21 years."

In the especially sensitive area of care for spinal injury cases he reported an "expanding program, not only in terms of additional beds, but most importantly in terms of additional, specially-trained personnel."

He said that by next year VA nursing beds would be expanded to 6,338, up from some 4,000 a year ago.

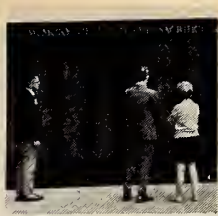
In a pre-convention joint meeting of the Legion Rehabilitation, Legislative and Economic Commissions, Sen. Alan Cranston (Calif.) chairman of the Sen-

ate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, gave the three commissions a progress report on veterans legislation in the Senate, with special emphasis on the recent shortcomings in VA medical care on which his committee had held extensive hearings.

The National Executive Committee met immediately before and after the convention. In its post-convention meeting, presided over by the new National Commander, Alfred P. Chamie, the NEC confirmed the appointment of Howard M. Swinney (Ky.) as National Historian, and it confirmed the reappointment of the following national officers:



Three views of Portlanders enjoying the four hour parade on Aug. 31.



Paraders got repeated applause from onlookers.

and Bugle Corps Championships, Aug. 30.

William F. Hauck (Ind.), National Adjutant; Bertram G. Davis (N.Y.), National Judge Advocate and Francis W. Polen (Ind.), National Treasurer.

It also confirmed Feb. 13-17, 1971, as the dates for the annual Washington Conference and May 5-6, 1971, for the spring meeting of the NEC.

The Washington Conference was moved forward from its usual March dates because of hotel complications in Washington.

(Convention news cont'd next page.)

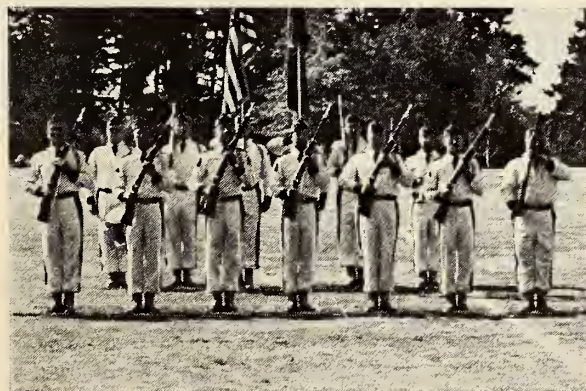
Convention photos and text by R. B. Pitkin, Al Marshall, John Andreola, Roy Miller, James Swartz. Salmon fishing photo courtesy of Bob Cutler.



Part of the Vanguard, of Santa Clara, Calif. In tough competition they won the Junior Drum and Bugle Corps crown from 16 others.



Junior Band title was taken by youngsters sponsored by Los Angeles Police Post.



Chicago's Commonwealth Edison Post "Little Bills" won both the Firing Squad title (left) and the Senior Color Guard Championship.

AMONG SPEAKERS
TO THE
CONVENTION→
Captions on page 31

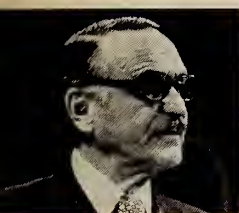


CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION



AMBASSADORS FOR MILLIONS OF AMERICAN YOUTH

THE SIX YOUNG MEN being presented to the delegates by outgoing Nat'l Cmdr Patrick attended the whole convention as representatives of Legion and Legion-supported programs in which millions of American youths take part. They include, left to right, William McK. McCo'd III, Oregon, 1969 winner of American Legion Baseball's



James F. Daniel Memorial Sportsmanship award, representing thousands of Legion youth *baseball* teams; James Heath, of the Boys Club of Catskill, N.Y., representing the *Boys Clubs of America*, and especially those that are supported by their local Legion posts; Michael Patrick Gallagher, Mass., 1970 Legion Oratorical Contest top scholar-

ship winner, who addressed the convention on behalf of all six, and of all the contestants in the *Oratorical contest*, an avenue for thousands of dollars in Legion scholarships each year; Commander Patrick; Jack Bothwell, Oregon, representing the *Boy Scouts of America*, and especially the thousands of Scout units sponsored by Legion posts; Ferdi-

nand F. Peters, Jr., Minnesota, representing the *Sons of The American Legion*, and David R. Bruegel, Michigan, President of 1970 Boys Nation, representing the 30,000 high school juniors who attend *Legion Boys' States and Boys' Nation*.

(More Convention News Next Page)



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

MAIN SOCIAL EVENT

THE NATIONAL COMMANDER'S Dinner for Distinguished Guests is the principal official social event of each American Legion National Convention, and it's always a sellout months in advance. Richard "Red" Skelton, one of America's most beloved comedians and the greatest living pantomime artist, was the special guest at this year's dinner, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1. Skelton received a well-deserved Legion National Commander's Award, specifically for a TV show in which he tellingly spelled out the meaning of the Pledge of Allegiance. Skelton then repaid the Legion by putting the guests in stitches with one of his fine comedy monologues.



Red Skelton gets award from outgoing Nat'l Commander Patrick (right) and Public Relations Chmn C.D. De Loach (center), for his Pledge of Allegiance skit.



Part of the throng at National Commander's Dinner, with a Michigan table in foreground.



Soldiers Chorus from Fort Lewis, Wash., delighted guests with WW2 songs.



SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS

ELEVEN CONVENTION committees met in advance of the full business meetings and recommended action on all resolutions offered to the Convention. All but one of the committee recommendations were adopted by the full Convention, but not without considerable debate on some. Each state or other Department of the Legion may name one member of a Convention committee.

The Convention considered 607 resolutions, 80 more than last year. The sense of 385 of them was embodied in 156 resolutions, or 32 more than last year, that were adopted. One hundred

and fourteen were referred for more study, 92 were rejected, one was tabled and 15 were received and recorded. A "received and recorded" resolution is one whose sense is approved but whose passage is not necessary for one reason or another (existing policy, already implemented, no longer needed, etc.).

Following is a digest of all adopted resolutions. The digest is a guide to the sense of the resolutions and should not be construed as representing their exact terms. Legionnaires who may be interested in the full text of a resolution for some particular reason may ask for it (by the number and heading that appears below) from: Archives, American Legion National Hq., P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

FINANCE

Unnumbered. Fixes Nat'l Legion dues at \$2 for 1971 (same as last year).

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

1. Redesignates Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission as Nat'l Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission.
2. Redesignates Nat'l Child Welfare Commission as Nat'l Commission on Children and Youth.
3. Redesignates Nat'l Publications Commission as The American Legion Magazine Commission.
155. Amends Legion's Nat'l Constitution to permit granddaughters of Legionnaires, and of veterans who died as a result of war service, to join The American Legion Auxiliary.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MEMBERSHIP

120. Urges architectural provisions in new and remodeled Post homes to accommodate disabled vets.
589. Endorses National Legion membership work-

shop and seminars for district commanders.

590. Urges formation of associations of, or training seminars for, Legion Post club managers.

LEGISLATION AND RULES

566. Reaffirms Legion position favoring creation of a Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs.

CHILD WELFARE

156. Seeks immediate federal action to restore funds and manpower to eliminate venereal disease.

186. Urges formation of a specific federal program to benefit unemployed youth.

217. Endorses the Interstate Compact on the placement of children for foster care or adoption.

306. Opposes legislation legalizing the unrestricted sale or use of marijuana or hallucinatory drugs.

379. Seeks punishment to fullest extent of law of offenders of drug abuse laws.

(Continued on page 41)

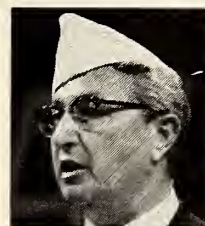
Seen here are the chairmen of the convention committees that screened all resolutions.



AMERICANISM
Daniel O'Connor
New York



CHILD WELFARE
Earl Franklin, Jr.
Colorado



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
Francis Giordano
New York



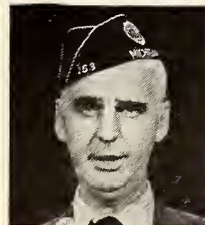
ECONOMIC
Clarence Campbell
Vermont



FINANCE
Churchill Williams
Iowa



FOREIGN RELATIONS
Thomas Whelan
N. Dakota



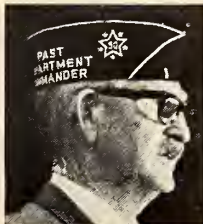
INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Donald Smith
Michigan



LEGISLATION
Clarence Horton
Alabama



MEMBERSHIP
William Gormley
Pennsylvania



NATIONAL SECURITY
Emmett Lenihan
Washington



REHABILITATION
William Lenker
S. Dakota



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION



Alfred P. Chamie, of California, named National Commander of The American Legion, 1970-71.



The new Commander flanked by the Vice Commanders and Chaplain.
Carpenter, VC. Hanson, VC. Chamie, Cmdr. Eaton, VC. Olga, VC. Faust, Chaplain. Gilbert, VC.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

THE LAST ORDER of business of the Convention, at noon, Thursday, Sept. 3, was the election of national officers for 1970-71. There were two candidates for National Commander, both from California.

Alabama, first on the roll call, sent Clarence Horton—chairman of the Legion's Legislative Commission—to the rostrum to nominate *Alfred P. Chamie*, of Los Angeles. In seconding speeches, Joe Matthews of Texas and Bob Nooner of Illinois supported Chamie.

Andrew P. Salontai, California Department Commander, nominated *John J. Flynn*, of Vallejo, Calif., seconded by Californians Leo W. Crawford and James Bradley.

The roll call of Departments to elect Chamie or Flynn was twice interrupted by delegates demanding, and getting, a poll of their delegations.

When California's chairman cast all of the delegation's 131 votes for Flynn, wheelchair-bound John R. Quinn of Los Angeles demanded a poll of the delega-

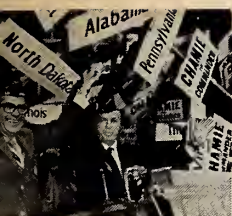


Demonstrations for Chamie on the floor of the convention after his name was placed in nomi-

tion. Quinn is the senior living Past National Commander, having headed the Legion in 1923-24. On the poll of the California delegation, 71 voted for Flynn and 60 for Chamie.

The call of the delegations was again interrupted on the request of a Maryland delegate for a poll of the delegation. Maryland had voted 50 for Chamie, 1 for Flynn. The poll of the Maryland delegates did not change the result.

The final vote saw Chamie elected to head the Legion in 1970-71. The vote: Chamie—2,889. Flynn—166. Not vot-



Past Nat'l Commander John R. Quinn asks for a poll of the California delegation.



nation by Clarence C. Horton, of Alabama, chairman of the Legion's Legislative Comm'n.

ing—6 Kansas delegates who passed when the roll was called.

The voting for five National Vice Commanders and the National Chaplain was uncontested.

The Rev. Milton B. Faust, North Carolina, was unanimously elected National Chaplain.

The Five National Vice Commanders, all unanimously elected are: Claude Carpenter, Arkansas; Robert E.L. Eaton, Maryland; John E. Gilbert, Pennsylvania; Max Hanson, Idaho, and Gabriel T. Olga, Massachusetts.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

- 436. Seeks establishment by Legion Departments of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Speaker Education Program.
- 511. Seeks to amend laws to qualify armed forces members and families for welfare and other social services when needed.
- 552. Urges a Legion program to combat the growing use of drugs by youths.
- 553. Seeks congressional action to implement recommendations of the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training.
- 581. Endorses the efforts of the American Heart Association, Inc.
- 593. Seeks to amend public welfare programs to provide more adequately for children.
- 594. Urges legislation establishing Family Planning Information and Service Programs.
- 595. Seeks specific legislation to provide safe glasses for eye protection.

- 29. Urges investigation of American Civil Liberties Union.
- 55. Seeks legislation making fire bombing, sniping and sabotage crimes punishable by mandatory imprisonment or a death penalty.
- 66. Seeks legislation to continue Veterans Day on Nov. 11 and Memorial Day on May 30 as national holidays.
- 102. Opposes federal registration of firearms, favors local licensing of persons purchasing firearms and legislation barring purchase and sales of mail-order firearms to unlicensed individuals.
- 111. Commends those who produced and participated in "Honor America Day," July 4, 1970.
- 114. Supports House Committee on Internal Security and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.
- 183. Urges a speedy, fair and impartial investigation of charges pending against Supreme Court Justice Douglas.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY OFFICERS FOR 1970-71



The 1970-71 National Officers of the Legion's Auxiliary were also elected in Portland. The new National President is Mrs. Charles C. Shaw, III. (4th from right). The other officers are: (l. to r.) Mrs. Clarence F. Kouns, Mo., Central Division VP; Mrs. William R. Peabody, Sr., N.Y., Eastern Division VP; Mrs. Clarence Vlasak, S.D., Northwestern Division VP; Mrs. John Adams, Fla., Southern Division VP; Mrs. Virginia Griffith, N.M., Western Division VP; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Margaret W. Alfele, Del., Nat'l Historian; Mrs. Isadore H. Fox, Vt., Nat'l Chaplain, Mrs. Robert L. Parker, Okla., Nat'l VP.

- 596. Commends TV industry in its choice of movies sent into homes.
- 597. Seeks adequate appropriations to improve educational services for handicapped children.

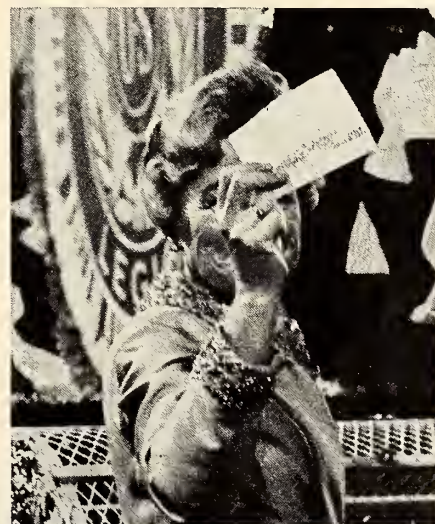
FOREIGN RELATIONS

- 46. Supports U.S. policy in Vietnam and opposes any restraint on the President in his efforts to end the war.
- 123. Seeks enforcement of the Geneva Convention to bring humane treatment to POWs and urges Legion members to campaign to that end.
- 315. Supports continued U.S. sovereignty over Panama Canal Zone and urges implementation of "Terminal Lakes-Third Locks Plan."
- 316. Urges end to all trade relations with USSR and her satellites because of their implication in worldwide aggression and terrorism.
- 393. Reaffirms support of U.S. policy toward Nationalist China and opposition to recognition or U.N. admission of Red China.
- 394. Reaffirms support for the supply of required aircraft and weapons to Israel and her demand for a negotiated peace; condemns Russia for increasing tension in the Mideast.
- 395. Expresses concern about return of Okinawa to Japan under present circumstances.
- 396. Reiterates call for a U.S. program to rid Cuba of the Castro regime.
- 398. Opposes Senate approval of the Genocide Treaty.
- 565. Asks retention of forces in Vietnam until U.S. POWs are released and "Missing in Action" accounted for.
- 598. Urges action by Latin American governments to bring an end to political kidnappings.
- 599. Commends Bishop James E. Walsh, recently released from Communist China prison.
- 606. Reaffirms Res 469 (1969) seeking on-site inspection guarantees in any arms control treaty with Russia.

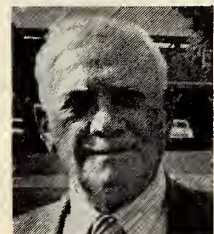
AMERICANISM

- 12. Seeks expulsion of students and arrest of non-students involved in campus disorders.
- 15. Opposes attempts to downgrade our faith in Divine Guidance.
- 16. Seeks constitutional amendment legalizing prayer in public buildings.
- 25. Commends J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI for

- 253. Seeks updating of the Attorney General's subversive organizations list.
- 254. Opposes employment of subversives in public, educational and defense positions.
- 269. Commends students who stand for the preservation of our American way of life.
- 284. Seeks restoration of constitutional balance of power to reassert the supremacy of Congress in legislative matters.
- 287. Condemns Students for a Democratic Society and seeks its removal from all educational institutions.



A winning ticket on a Ford, donated by the Seagram Posts, is drawn by outgoing Auxiliary President Mrs. H. Milton Davidson. Four such Fords were won by Earl Multog, Homewood, Ill.; Charles Catholdi, Newark, N.J.; Harold Sleeman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and Aaron Frederick, Wilson, Kans.



Jack R.C. Cann (left), Nat'l Sec'y American Legion Press Association, and (right) Ed Davis, Los Angeles Police Chief, addressed the Press Association.

- 293. Seeks a national holiday to be known as "American Family Day."
- 302. Supports government policies leading to victory over Communism.
- 341. Opposes those in the entertainment industry who glorify pornography and Communism.
- 371. Supports the President in his efforts to bring peace in Vietnam.
- 438. Commends students, teachers and others who organize peaceful public demonstrations deploring campus disorders.
- 442. Seeks legislation establishing Flag Day as a national holiday.

(Turn to next page)



CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

467. Commends police in their display of the American flag.

REHABILITATION

- 36. Seeks to prevent certain income from reducing VA pension, dependency and indemnity compensation awards.
- 38. Urges use of "The American Legion" in place of "AL" on VA letters to claimants.
- 39. Seeks high congressional priority on budgetary needs of the VA.
- 77. Supports a program for treatment and rehabilitation of veterans addicted to habit-forming drugs.
- 104. Opposes legislation reducing burial benefits.
- 180. Supports legislation allowing concurrent



The all-girl junior color guard sponsored by Post 564, Santa Clara, Calif., who won the Junior Color Guard Nat'l Championship.

receipt of armed forces longevity retirement pay with VA compensation.

- 193. Seeks legislation to authorize education assistance benefits at high school level to eligible wives and widows.
- 195. Seeks extension of \$50 monthly aid and attendance allowance to qualified children of deceased vets.
- 236. Supports legislation to improve dependency and indemnity compensation program for parents.
- 237. Seeks extension of \$50 monthly aid and attendance allowance to dependent parents of deceased vets.
- 240. Sponsors legislation providing an increase to \$400 for veterans' burial allowance.
- 361. Urges that government provide bronze medallions for attachment to crypts and niches containing remains of qualified veterans.
- 399. Seeks Presidential action raising the office of Administrator of Veterans Affairs to Cabinet rank.
- 450. Asks full military honors for deceased veterans at the time of their burial.
- 452. Supports legislation to place national cemeteries under the VA Administrator or Senate veterans committee.
- 476. Supports legislation raising mileage expenses incurred by beneficiaries traveling under VA authorization.
- 486. Seeks legislation deleting the delimiting



Congresswoman Edith Green (Ore.), Chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Education of the House of Representatives, tells the Legion's Legislative Commission what her Committee has learned about disruption on campuses.

date for applying for a correction in military records.

- 487. Opposes merging VA programs with federal social security benefit program.
- 501. Supports legislation to improve death and disability pension benefits to war-time veterans and their widows and children.
- 522. Supports legislation to increase the monthly rates of disability compensation.
- 523. Supports legislation providing mustering-out pay to honorably discharged Vietnam era vets.
- 524. Seeks compensation to widows, children and dependent parents of vets who died after a service-connected disability had been rated total and permanent for 20 years.
- 532. Urges adoption and support of a national organ donor registration program.
- 533. Supports legislation to grant specific military privileges to widows whose husbands die of a service-connected cause after separation from duty.
- 539. Sponsors legislation rescinding ability-to-pay oath requirement for vets 70 or over eligible for VA hospitalization.
- 541. Supports legislation designating as service-connected a psychosis developing to a compensable degree within two years from date of separation.
- 567. Seeks to amend legislation to exclude from determination of annual income for VA pension purposes proceeds of mortgage insurance equal to the indebtedness against the property paid to the insured or his beneficiary.
- 570. Opposes hospitalization of non-veterans in VA hospitals.
- 573. Supports legislation to increase compensation to persons in a nursing home for a service-connected disability.
- 575. Seeks entitlement of an auto for Vietnam era vets with certain disabilities, on same basis as for vets of earlier service. And seeks increase of auto allowance to \$3,000.
- 577. Supports legislation to make service-con-

tion presumptive for progressive muscular atrophy which develops to a compensable degree within 7 years of separation from service.

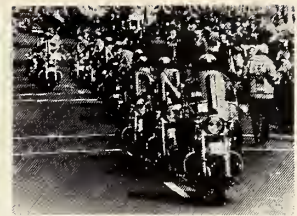
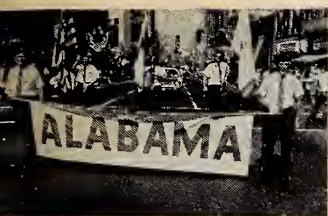
578. Supports legislation to extend community nursing home care at VA expense to 9 months.

NATIONAL SECURITY

- 24. Records the Legion's intent to work to eliminate corruption in government and seek removal from positions of trust of irresponsible persons concerned with youth.
- 26. Encourages and supports the continuation of campus ROTC programs.
- 78. Seeks extension of Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and elimination of undergraduate deferments; commends Selective Service personnel.
- 85. Opposes use of names of military war dead in anti-war protests without approval of next of kin.
- 105. Urges completion or continued development of defensive and offensive weaponry.
- 132. Pledges support to law enforcement agencies responsible for providing an orderly process to our way of life.
- 137. Reaffirms support of the National Guard and its use when necessary to protect life and property.
- 146. Seeks sufficient funds to continue the Civil Defense shelter development program.
- 170. Seeks to extend the Vietnam Service Medal award to U.S. troops who fought in Cambodia.
- 196. Supports Defense efforts to deploy the Minuteman III missile system.
- 197. Urges support of Air Force program to provide 120 C-5's for the strategic airlift mission.
- 198. Seeks congressional and Presidential support of the B-1 Advanced Bomber program.
- 199. Seeks necessary funds to improve and modernize our air defense forces.
- 211. Supports efforts to provide close air support and close-support aircraft.
- 251. Seeks legislation to protect the rights of U.S. servicemen charged with committing crimes while on duty.
- 258. Seeks increased construction of nuclear powered attack aircraft carriers.
- 259. Urges necessary support of continued U.S. strategic superiority.
- 260. Encourages Legion Posts to seek inclusion of fallout protection shelters in all public buildings.
- 263. Seeks the revitalization of the American flag merchant fleet to bring it to worldwide superiority.
- 264. Asks legislation establishing an independent Maritime Department.
- 326. Urges enforcement of all laws according to due process of law.
- 328. Seeks legislation to raise limitation on the number of Jr. ROTC programs.
- 331. Calls for approval of immediate installation of an ABM system.
- 333. Asks Congress to restate exemption section of the Selective Service Act to rectify CO status.
- 335. Extends congratulations to Royal Canadian Legion for its position on U.S. draft dodgers and deserters in Canada.
- 411. Opposes any change in the present method of awarding the Congressional Medal of Honor.
- 431. Seeks retention of the Coast Guard Reserve and urges its transfer to the Dep't of Defense.



The National Convention Patriotic and Memorial Service in the ballroom of the Hilton on Sunday, Aug. 30, led by outgoing Nat'l Chaplain Father William D. Curtis.



432. Seeks incorporation of civil defense measures in public schools curriculum.
454. Opposes amnesty or mitigation of penalty for draft dodgers or deserters.
491. Seeks increase in retirement pay based on a percentage of concurrent military pay scales.
584. Seeks congressional action to hasten the production of a supersonic transport aircraft.
585. Reaffirms support of aerospace education program for American youth.
586. Commends the USO on its 30th anniversary in 1971.
587. Urges that the Office of Civil Defense emphasize its responsibilities to the maximum extent feasible.
591. Endorses the Navy's program "Operation Helping Hand" and urges Posts and members to support it.
592. Seeks appropriation of adequate funds to maintain continued freedom of the seas.
607. Seeks approval for Air Force and Navy to proceed with F-15 and F-14 aircraft production.
608. Urges congressional support for the development of a Light Intratheatre Transport aircraft.
611. Commends Legion Dep't of Minnesota for its ROTC efforts.

ECONOMIC

53. Seeks to amend law to provide job preference to Medal of Honor winners or POWs when federal staff reductions are considered.
58. Requests federal and state employment services to provide vets with referral priority on all job listings.
64. Continues to support and cooperate with the President's and Governors' Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.
73. Endorses law authorizing VA loans to vets for mobile homes and elimination of funding fee for Vietnam era vets.
160. Supports veterans readjustment appointments in civilian federal employment for Vietnam era veterans.
173. Seeks necessary funds for federal-state veterans employment service and opposes any cutback of such services.
245. Opposes any attempts to weaken veterans preference in federal employment.
247. Supports federal and state veterans employment services and seeks full implementation of these services.
386. Opposes redirection of State Employment Service away from primary service for veterans.
424. Supports Office of Veterans Reemployment Rights and seeks adequate funds for its effective operation.
470. Supports bill to remove time limitation for eligibility of vets for guaranteed and direct VA loans.
494. Requests adequate funds to increase and intensify special employment services to disabled and older vets.
516. Seeks permanent indefinite appropriation to provide unemployment compensation to ex-servicemen and federal employees.
517. Seeks to amend law to set minimum unemployment compensation benefits to ex-servicemen and federal employees.
518. Seeks to amend law to protect ex-servicemen's unemployment compensation benefits.
519. Seeks vets preferential consideration in Manpower Development and Training Act.
558. Opposes transfer of GI Home Loan Program from VA to any federal department or agency.
562. Supports law to provide that benefits received as a result of military service be paid concurrently with federal employees compensation.
582. Supports the U.S. Savings Bonds Program.
600. Commends all responsible for "Jobs for Veterans" program.
601. Seeks authorization and funds to reimburse employers for "second-injury" workmen's compensation costs when a disabled vet employee is injured on the job.
602. Seeks law to authorize Small Business Administration to guarantee loans made from private credit sources.
603. Urges support to end architectural and transportation barriers in public places that prohibit movements of handicapped persons.
604. Supports law authorizing VA loans to U.S. veterans residing in foreign countries.
605. Seeks extension of federal Disaster Assistance Act beyond the present date of Dec. 31, 1970.

California Team Sweeps 1970 Legion Baseball World Series

By winning all four of its games—three of them by shutouts—a strong baseball team sponsored by West Covina Post 790 of West Covina, Cal., swept The American Legion World Series Championship for 1970 in games held at Kiger Stadium, Klamath Falls, Ore., Sept. 5-10.

The eight teams that made it to the finals after surviving state and regional tournaments were from:

West Covina, Cal.
Levittown, Pa.
Tulsa, Okla.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Omaha, Neb.
Wilmington, N.C.
Manchester, N.H.
New Castle, Del.

The teen-agers of West Covina topped Levittown, Pa., 10-0 in the final and deciding round of the 14-game, two-losses-and-out 45th annual tournament. West Covina's Region 8 champs also beat the same club 7-0 in an earlier contest during the series.

West Covina pitcher Coley Smith allowed but four hits and struck out 12 batters in the final round. During the series, he hurled 21 innings of scoreless ball and struck out 29. In fact, West Covina pitchers only allowed three runs in the entire tournament.

The American Legion Baseball Player of the Year for 1970 is Carrol W. Watts, 18, of Tulsa, Okla. The 5'10", 160 lb shortstop, who bats and throws right-handed, wound up regional and series play with a .421 batting average and 10 runs-batted-in.

Ronnie L. Brown, 18, of Phoenix, Ariz., won the Legion's batting title and with it the Hillerich & Bradsby Louisville Slugger Trophy. The 5'9", 176 lb youth who throws and bats righty, finished with a .429 batting average. With 39 appearances at the plate, he had 15 hits and two RBI's out of 35 at-bats.

Gill W. Stafford, 17, of Phoenix, Ariz., received the James F. Daniel Jr. Memorial Sportsmanship Award.

John G. Dalton of Wilmington, N.C., won the newly established Dr. Irvin L. "Click" Cowger RBI Award, named for the late "Click" Cowger of Kansas who gave many voluntary years to American Legion Baseball. Dalton, an 18-year-old 3rd baseman who weighs in at 170 lbs and stands 6 ft, had 12 RBI's in regional and series play.

Another "first" in the 1970 Series was the selection of an All-Star team from the eight finalists. They are: 1st Base—Ron Beurivage, Manchester, N.H.; 2nd Base—Ira Willis, Tulsa, Okla.; Shortstop—Manuel Estrada, West Covina, Cal.; 3rd Base—Greg Dalton, Wilmington, N.C.; Catcher—Rick Messner, Phoenix, Ariz.; Outfield—Steve Bowling, Tulsa, Okla., Ron Brown, Phoenix, Ariz., Mike McManus, West Covina, Cal.; Pitchers—Greg Terlecky and Coleman Smith, West Covina, Cal.; Utility Infield—Carroll Watts, Tulsa, Okla.; Utility Outfield — Howard Edgerton, Wilmington, N.C.

The series was carried live and in color by KOTI-TV and on KOGO-Radio. Paid attendance was 22,379 for 14 games.

A pre-tournament banquet had former N.Y. Yankee star Bobby Richardson as principal speaker and Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, also of the Yankees, as Master of Ceremonies. Gov. Tom McCall and Rep. Al Ullman represented the State of Oregon. James T. Gallagher represented Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn. Legion Americanism Commission Chairman Daniel J. O'Connor (N.Y.) represented National Commander Alfred P. Chamie.

Those who competed at Klamath Falls were the eight survivors among the following winners of state and other Department summer-long competition:

Alabama Post 22, Bessemer. Alaska Post 11, Fairbanks. Arizona Post 1, Phoenix. Arkansas Post 31, Fort Smith. California Post 790, West Covina. Colorado Post 2, Pueblo. Connecticut Post 17, Naugatuck. Delaware Post 30, New Castle. District of Columbia Post 36, Washington. Florida Post 124, Miami Shores. Georgia Post 30, Albany. Hawaii Holsum-Servco, Honolulu. Idaho Post 13, Lewiston. Illinois Post 57, Elgin. Indiana Post 346, Terre Haute. Iowa Post 5, Cedar Rapids. Kansas Post 16, Pittsburg. Kentucky Post 9, Owensboro. Louisiana Post 175, Metairie. Maine Post 129, Woodfords.

Maryland Post 109, Halethorpe. Massachusetts Post 59, Milford. Michigan Post 187, Detroit. Minnesota Post 9, Winona. Mississippi Post 1, Jackson. Missouri Post 69, Springfield. Montana Post 4, Billings. Nebraska Post 1, Omaha. Nevada Post 8, Las Vegas. New Hampshire Post 2, Manchester. New Jersey Post 59, Morristown. New Mexico Post 99, Albuquerque. New York Post 27, Brooklyn. North Carolina Post 10, Wilmington. North Dakota Post 40, Mandan. Ohio Post 165, Miamisburg. Oklahoma Post 1, Tulsa. Oregon Post 11, Corvallis. Panama Canal Zone Post 1, Balboa. Pennsylvania NE Wanderers Athletic Assn., Bethlehem.

Puerto Rico Post 39, Manati. Rhode Island Post 43, Warwick. South Carolina Post 4, Orangeburg. South Dakota Post 22, Rapid City. Tennessee Post 1, Memphis. Texas Post 490, South Houston. Utah Post 2, Salt Lake City. Vermont Post 31, Rutland. Virginia Post 180, Vienna. Washington Post 36, Yakima. West Virginia Post 73, St. Albans. Wisconsin Post 53, Eau Claire. Wyoming Post 2, Casper.



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STRIKES THAT HURT THE PUBLIC

(Continued from page 10)

how the half-compulsory, half-voluntary brand of arbitration can operate.

The President's proposal that the arbitrators would not offer any compromise of their own, but would select the final proposal of labor or of management is an interesting one. It puts the heat on both sides to make their final proposals sensible ones. A good panel of arbitrators would be expected to pick the most sensible solution, and the party who persisted in the most outrageous demands would most certainly see his offer bypassed.

Other officials have come up with other variations on the theme. New York City, for instance, set up an Office of Collective Bargaining under the leadership of Arvid Anderson, a respected labor mediator. Although no one is compelled to use it, the office has done such a good job of arbitrating disputes in the two years of its existence that more and more unions and employers are tapping its services.

Anderson's point of view, incidentally, is typical of the kind gaining ascendancy among the experts. He believes strongly in the principle of voluntary arbitration, but admits that in disputes affecting the public safety and welfare—those involving police, firemen, doctors and nurses—strikes are intolerable and must be arbitrated in one way or another. He won't include sanitation workers in this category, however, and he's not sure about teachers.

"They're a tough question," he admits.

AT LEAST three states (Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Michigan) have already adopted compulsory arbitration for police and firemen disputes, and two others (Wyoming and Maine) have it for firemen. They have specifically denied such employees the right to strike, but at the same time have tried to sweeten the ban by extending the right of collective bargaining to them. Anderson sees no inconsistency in this.

"It's quite possible to have collective bargaining without the right to strike," he says.

Generally speaking, no public employees actually have the right to strike anywhere at present. Instead, the tendency seems to be to build so many alternatives into the work system that no one will feel frustrated enough to want to walk off the job. A recent executive order covering federal employees sets up such an elaborate battery of grievance machinery—impasse panels, mediation services, arbitration boards, etc.—that it is hoped no one will feel he has to join a picket line to have a wrong righted. This is another example of compulsory

arbitration with the feel of the voluntary about it.

In explaining such machinery, ex-Sec'y of Labor George P. Shultz put it this way: "If you take away the right to strike, you've got to give people something in return, a place where they can take their disputes and get satisfaction."

In the practical world of labor relations, people no longer say, "There ought to be a law." It's become increasingly obvious that more anti-strike laws are not the answer. When people are mad enough, they just ignore them. And when the numbers are big enough, there's little one can do about it. You can't put



"Care for another cup of coffee? I think there's still some stuck on the bottom of the pot."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

150,000 postal workers in jail when they go out on strike. And putting leaders in jail, as the Taylor Law in New York did with Albert Shanker, the head of the teachers' union, just turns the leader into a hero-martyr. Union fines are thought to be more effective, but not a great deal.

"There is no need for stronger laws," says Donald B. Straus, president of the American Arbitration Association, the nation's principal private arbitration agency. "What is needed are better methods of negotiation, possibly leading to an advisory or agreed-upon system of binding arbitration (i.e., voluntary arbitration)."

There seems to be little doubt that organized labor, ever sensitive to the public mood, is concerned about popular indignation over public strikes and would like to do something to curb them without violating its fundamental commitment to collective bargaining, the right to strike and other canons of the labor creed. What it sees, too, as a possible answer is a new approach to voluntary arbitration.

No less a person than George Meany, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., who has long opposed arbitration as a means of arriving at new contract terms, recently went on record as suggesting something of the sort for schoolteachers.

"I think there is a basic right of an individual to quit his job if he doesn't like

the conditions under which he works," he said. "On the other hand, there is a basic right of the general public to expect service from these workers, and it represents a very, very difficult problem. It might be that you could set up some sort of a system of voluntary arbitration by which the unions would agree that their conditions would be set up not by some politician holding a public office but by some system under which impartial people would give consideration to the dispute."

In labor circles, this cautious statement was considered of watershed dimensions.

Even more interesting, however, was Meany's actual endorsement at a press conference early this year of a no-strike rule for such workers as police and firemen.

When asked whether he agreed with the decision of a police union to have a no-strike pledge in its charter, he replied with an unequivocal "Yes." Then, in response to further questioning, he replied, "And I think it's a good idea for the firefighters, too!"

When a labor leader publicly hedges the right to strike ever so little, you know he is concerned.

In essence then, it would appear the average citizen can take heart from the fact that both sides—labor and management—seem to have learned something from the abrasive, sometimes outlandish tactics of public service employees in the last few years. Employers have learned that when people are underpaid and shabbily treated, they will do something about it, often in the most inconvenient way. And labor has learned that their orthodox creed of "collective-bargaining-only-or-we-strike" needs some modification and fine tuning.

Maybe the rest of us have learned something too, in addition to how to put up with monumental inconveniences and still hold our tempers. We know that in a free society you can't compel people to work when they don't want to—no matter how many laws are on the books. We're also learning that the best way to keep people on the job is to treat them fairly, give them an outlet for their grievances, and see that ample machinery is available for correcting those grievances so that people won't have to resort to the ultimate weapon that nobody really wants—a strike.

In achieving this and trying to make the 1970's an era of comparative labor peace, especially in the service field, it's become obvious that the key ingredient will be arbitration of one kind or another. But the old definitions of arbitration will be modified. It'll be neither quite compulsory nor quite voluntary, but something in between. Nobody seems to care too much what it's called, as long as it works.

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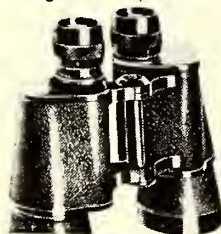
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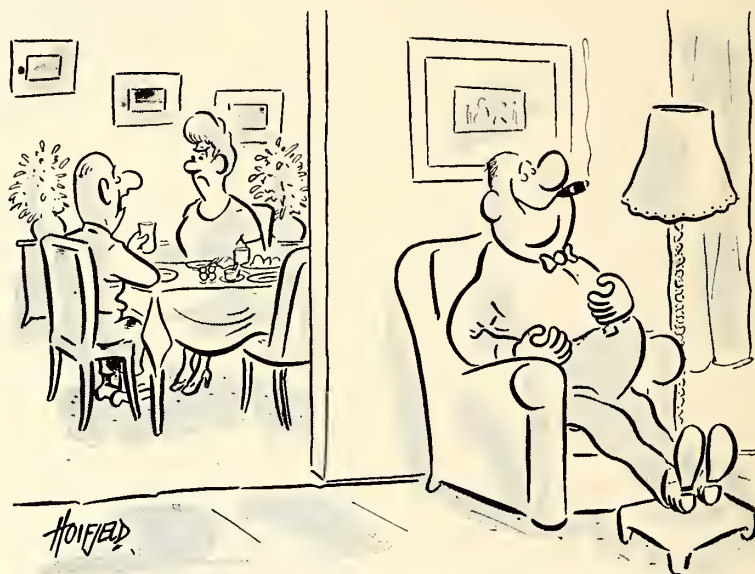
(Continued from page 18)

worked buffalo by-products of all sorts among the Mandan Indians of the Dakotas. But his awe at the skill with which the Mandans put the bison to many uses was tempered by his observation of the practical way in which they "caught" some of them.

Thousands of bison drowned every spring by falling through thawing ice into rivers and lakes. The Mandans collected and ate the decomposed meat that washed up when the ice melted. A later

expanse from there to and into the Rockies.

Some historians claim that the wanton slaughter that now began was triggered by the depletion of the beaver and other small fur bearers that gave the western trapper-hunter a good living. Whatever started the commercial trade in buffalo products, word spread east that it was a lucrative business for rugged men who could stand the hardships and the gore.



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

English trader, Charles MacKenzie, couldn't take this, either. He said the flesh was "greenish . . . and ready to come alive . . . in the sun, and so ripe and tender that very little boiling is required. The stench is absolutely intolerable." But the soup made from it was "reckoned delicious" by the Mandans, he said.

Granted that they could take it, the Mandans were at least conservationists. Such practices didn't destroy the bison, and didn't waste a thing, whereas the great slaughter by the whites in the 1870's was the end of the great herds.

The beginning of the end started much earlier.

Wherever the white man came not as a lone hunter or trader, but to hunt professionally or settle the land for farm, town and city, the bison population was doomed to shrinkage. By the time of the Revolutionary War most of the eastern bison were west of the Blue Ridge, the Alleghenies and the Great Smokies. The reduction of the total herd was not of serious proportion before 1830. By 1830 most of the bison were west of the Mississippi, but there were probably 45 million or so on the great

The trade began with hides and robes and later included meat. Soon countless rough, tough men headed west to seek the lumbering gold. The professional buffalo hunters were a varied lot. Some were ex-cowboys, others ex-railroad crewmen. Some had been Army scouts, others were Army deserters. Some were veteran frontiersmen, others were new to the wilds and to guns, and some never revealed their true names or backgrounds.

The veteran frontiersmen among them knew all about the bison. And like the Indians they knew how to make multiple use of one. Those who'd been trappers and traders in the mountains had shipped their furs out for cash and often depended largely on bison for food, clothing, shelter, boats and various implements. But when the bison became a trade and a "sports" object he was killed in great numbers, then stripped of skin and perhaps tongue while the rest was left. A "sportsman" often took nothing, or only the tongue to prove he'd gotten one. As early as 1832 Washington Irving hunted buffalo for sport in Indian Territory, and took the tongue of a bull he

(Continued on page 48)

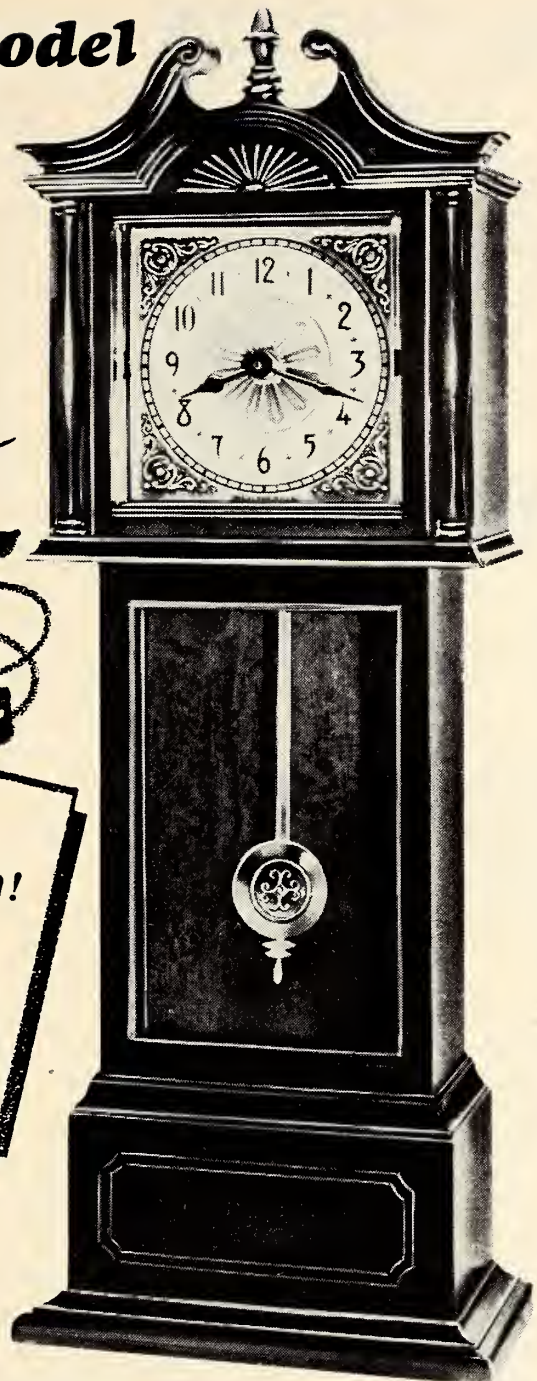
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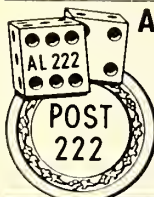
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A LOOK AT THE AMERICAN BISON

(Continued from page 46)

shot. In 1850 on the Red River, 1,000 men, women and children in nearly as many carts and wagons held a "family hunt." But up to this time it was the professionals who were taking the greatest toll, and they began to include some Indians who found that whites would pay them in guns, ammunition, liquor or trade goods for carcasses.

While hardly anyone imagined that the vast herds could be depleted, a few thought so quite early. In 1835, explorer John C. Frémont reported that buffalo herds in the northern Rockies were being seriously reduced. In 1842 he told of Indians along the Platte River suffering from buffalo shortage. His warnings had no effect, and the big kill was just gathering steam.

In 1845 an estimated 2 million bison were taken by commercial hunters. One, known as "Sharp," working out of Dodge City, became noteworthy because he had to hire 15 skinners to keep up with his kill. He claimed a record of 1,500 buffaloes killed in a week and 250 in one day. Many hunters averaged 50 hides a day on the plains and several recorded season kills of more than 3,000. One surveying party on the prairie found an estimated 6,500 skinned carcasses rotting.

The American Fur Co., one of many trading posts that bought hides and tongues on the spot and marketed them, recorded 110,000 buffalo robes and 25,000 tongues sent to St. Louis in 1848. By 1850 the buffalo population was estimated at about 20 million animals—a huge number that was, nevertheless, 25 million fewer than in 1830. Buffalo robes were then staple items in the American economy, while there was a consistently good market for buffalo meat.

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody was history's most renowned buffalo hunter. He was also a Pony Express rider, a military scout, an Indian fighter, and a showman who personified the history of the American West with his "epic feats in the slaughter of Plains bison."

In October 1867, the 21-year-old Cody was hired by Goddard Brothers to supply buffalo meat for construction crews totaling some 1,200 men of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. The Goddard agency had the contract to feed the men. For eight months Cody received \$500 a month for a daily supply of 12 buffaloes. According to Cody's autobiography, the construction crews utilized only humps and hind-quarters. During this time he acquired the name "Buffalo Bill," which he carried through life.

Buffalo Bill wrote that he killed 4,280 buffaloes during his period of engagement by Goddard Brothers. This was

1,352 more than his chief customer required, and he was plainly selling to others too. Leavenworth and Hays City newspapers issued in early 1868 carry several references to Buffalo Bill selling buffalo meat in town, including, "Bill Cody brought in over four thousand pounds of meat, which he sold for seven cents a pound. . . ."

It is said that Cody once killed two huge buffalo bulls with one shot. Maybe he did—he was certainly a crack shot.

At the height of his hunting career Buffalo Bill was challenged to a buffalo-shooting contest by Billy Comstock, chief of scouts at Fort Wallace and the Army's ace meat provider. Cody sometimes scouted for Fort Hays. The match was arranged by officers of the two forts to determine the "buffalo-shooting championship of the world." They backed their respective scouts with a \$500 bet. The hunt took place on the prairie 20 miles east of Sheridan, Kan. It was to last from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon. The hunters were to make "runs" through the same herd at the same time, with a referee following each to count his kill.

The shooting contest was widely advertised at the stations along the new railroad and a special train from St. Louis bore over 100 passengers, including Cody's wife, to Sheridan for the event. While these spectators proceeded by wagons and horseback to the hunting grounds, Buffalo Bill rode astride Brigham, his favorite hunting horse. He carried his favorite buffalo rifle, a breech-loading Springfield .50-caliber needle-gun which he had dubbed "Lucretia Borgia." Comstock chose a .44-caliber Henry repeating rifle which could fire more rapidly than Lucretia but did not have the power.

When the eight-hour match was over the hunters had completed three runs. Cody's score was 69 bison. Comstock's 46. With much ado the champion presented the heads of his buffaloes to the railroad company, which had them mounted and displayed in stations along the line. Buffalo Bill later said that, while winning, he had also maneuvered his animals into a tight running circle so that after he shot them they'd lie in

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convenient proximity for the skimmers to start work, whereas Comstock's kills had been spread over distances of two to three miles.

The real bison hunter was not Cody or any of his contemporaries, it was an exploding population, which demanded the bison's range.

For 155 years, up to the Revolutionary War, the east and south fed themselves. By 1775 the colonies could hardly feed their 3 million whites and slaves. The celebrated "abundance" that soon attracted ever more immigrants from Europe was only an abundance of land yet to be settled. The hardships endured by those who started pouring across the Appalachians in the 1770's, in search of land to farm, testify to the food pressure on the original colonies.

The first census, in 1790, showed not quite 4 million people in the original 13 states. Farming was mostly hand labor and large families were needed to work the soil. By 1830 the population was almost 13 million, most of it native increase, though about a half million more had come from Europe since 1790. What kept them from starving was the new acreage from Ohio to the Mississippi. By 1860 the population had zoomed to over 31 million, of whom more than the 1790 population had come from Europe since 1840. Between 1860 and 1870, the white population increased by another 8 million, more than a quarter of whom were new immigrants.

THE eastern seaboard was long since populated far beyond its capacity to feed itself. It turned ever more toward a business economy, and offered a share of its wealth to those who would ship it food from the west. As we have seen, it was the direct eastern market for buffalo products that launched the great slaughter. More subtle, but actually more forceful, was the cry of the eastern market for more intensive food production on the lands occupied by Indian and bison.

The western railroads anticipated the conversion of these lands into grain fields and cattle range. When the railhead in Kansas had gotten no farther than Dodge City it greatly excited the conversion of the buffalo range to beef range over thousands of square miles, with the beeves driven over long trails to the cattle cars.

Thus the truly inexorable pressures against both bison and Indian were economic pressures from New York to St. Louis, created by a population that had more than 50 million mouths to feed by 1880, when bison were fast disappearing. Perhaps half those millions were immigrants or the children of immigrants who had crossed the Atlantic since the Revolutionary War.

The buffalo hunters were little more than puppets, responding to population-forced economic pressures to convert arable and grazing land from hunting grounds to range and farmlands.

By 1877 the south bison herd was nearly gone. In 1880 the Northern Pacific cut through the north herd, bringing 5,000 hunters and skimmers to the northern range. In 1885 there were only a few small herds left and the hunt had overreached its basic economic purpose.

In 1900 there were about 20 wild bison in the United States and 250 in Canada, out of perhaps as many as 100 million four centuries earlier.

In 1894 Congress had forbidden the killing of bison in Yellowstone Park, then the home of our last, small, wild herd. Fortunately, private parties had developed captive herds—the Pablo-Allard herd of 35 in Montana, the Goodnight herd of 13 in Texas, the Dupress herd of nine in Dakota Territory, the small Blue Mountain Forest Ass'n herd in New Hampshire, ten bison kept by the Santa Fe Railroad to show to tourists, and 27 bison in five different zoos.

In 1902 Congress bought 21 bison from private herds and added them to the Yellowstone herd, now grown to 800. In 1908, the American Bison Society, formed in 1905, bought 34 captive buffaloes and released them in the protected National Bison Range in Montana. This herd is now stabilized at from 300 to 400, to fit its grazing land.

Today, about 15,000 bison roam 200 ranges and 450 private ranches in 46 states. The largest herd, about 1,300 animals, lives in Custer State Park in South Dakota's Black Hills.

We almost lost the bison, but we didn't. Meanwhile, the early herds are memorialized in 17 states by towns and cities called "Buffalo," and in 11 towns with the word "buffalo" in them, such as Buffalo Creek, Colo.; Buffalo Mills, Pa.; Buffalo Gap in South Dakota and Texas; Buffalo Junction, Va.; Buffalo Valley, Tenn., and so on.

As for the "correct" name, only Kansas, Oklahoma and South Dakota have U.S. post offices named Bison. THE END

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THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from page 12)

visitation program. "Some of the able-bodied members made it their life's avocation, and it is a wonderful thing for people to do," said Chamie recently. He has lost count of how many times he has visited hospitalized veterans, and he believes that betterment of the current VA hospital situation is of paramount importance.

In 1946, he forsook private law practice. He was named by the Truman Administration to be Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of California. Then, in January 1948 he joined the Association of Motion Picture Producers (AMPP) as assistant to Charles S. Boren, its Vice President in charge of labor relations. Boren was one of the U.S.C. football greats of the Howard Jones teams of the mid-20's.

The AMPP was an association of most of the American film producing firms. In 1948 it represented the eight biggest studios—Allied Artists, Columbia, 20th Century-Fox, Disney Studios, Warner Brothers, MGM, Universal and Paramount. Chamie stayed with it and grew with it. It took in many of the independent companies. With the advent of TV it embraced the chief TV film producers and changed its name to the Association of Motion Picture and TV Producers, Inc.

Today, in the labor relations aspect of his work, Chamie handles the legal end of labor relations with all unions and guilds for about 95% of U.S. film producers. His early work was purely in labor relations. Today he is Vice President and General Counsel, as well as Secretary of the association in all its work. He serves on boards that manage pension and health-and-welfare funds for various screen people and is Secretary

of General Casting Corp., a subsidiary of the association that handles the casting of extras for the bulk of the American film producing industry.

The way things worked out at the Portland Convention, Chamie was most peculiarly a national choice for National Commander. The only other nominee, John J. Flynn, was also from California. By the internal workings of the California Legion, Flynn, who served several years as the Legion's Economic Chairman, had the majority support of California delegates, 71 to 60.

Not in the memory of this writer, if ever, had a national commander been



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elected without the majority support of his own delegation. Of 58 delegations, he carried all but California and the District of Columbia, 48 of them without a dissenting vote.

Chamie (the "Ch" in his name is soft, as "sh") was nominated by Clarence C. Horton, of Alabama, the Legion's National Legislative Chairman, former Director of Veterans Affairs for the state of Alabama, and Mayor of Gulf Shores, Ala. The nomination was seconded by Joe Matthews, of Texas, and Bob Nooner, of Illinois, long active in Legion Child Welfare. As the roll call for nominations continued, 43 additional delegations routinely seconded Chamie's nomination, making his election on the next roll call a foregone conclusion.

In part, this unusual election was the natural result of an original situation in which Chamie had been propelled into

candidacy at the urging of Legionnaires all over the country.

This was an honor for Chamie not without a sort of selfishness for the Legion on the part of those who pressed him to run. Since 1946 Chamie had been an able, tireless and unassuming workhorse for the Legion and for veterans in general. His host of friends knew that in him they were seeking such an able and dedicated workhorse to put at the helm of the Legion.

It is hard to conceive how he has had the time or energy to do the things he has done on his job, for the Legion and for veterans, let alone to still play doubles tournament tennis with his wife, Betty, as he crept on toward age 60. He usually creates the illusion that he isn't doing much right now and has time to listen to some problems, if any.

Chamie's job is enough for two or more men, one would think. In the film industry he is involved in labor negotiations on behalf of 72 producing companies with different unions and guilds representing actors, producers, directors, writers, musicians, composers, teamsters, plasterers, plumbers, two laborers' unions, cameramen, soundmen, editors, propmakers, grips (stagehands), electricians, painters, scenic artists, illustrators, script supervisors and so on to the number of 40.

When union and guild contracts are signed, he's involved in their administration and in grievances, as well as in National Labor Relations Board cases in the film production industry. He is centrally involved in the legislative programs of the film industry in California and Washington, D.C., and as general counsel for the producers he is involved in any legal questions that confront the industry or its members.

He is involved in the registration of some 2,000 film extras and in making them available as needed for filming by any of the 72 member companies. Since 1953 he has been involved in the management of pension funds, and of health-and-welfare funds—one each for actors, for directors, for writers, for producers, etc.—to the total of seven of each kind. He has served as Board Chairman of each of these, and as Secretary. He was both secretary and treasurer of the entire producers' association until he became General Counsel, when he remained as Secretary but was relieved of being Treasurer.

For nine years, under two different California governors, Chamie served on the California State Veterans Board, which is a policy board and general watchdog of California's extensive state veterans programs.

In those days they were more extensive than they are now, as state funds were allocated under the so-called Fields

Bill to help underwrite rehabilitation programs for veterans. This was later withdrawn, but the state had and has educational programs, and farm and home loan programs for veterans and a state home for veterans in Napa County.

Board work for Chamie involved traveling about the state once a month, and "a lot of time in between studying and reviewing the state programs, conferring with each other and with the various program directors." Chamie served his turn as chairman of the state veterans board in 1955.

The amount of time and work he has given to the Legion in many capacities since he first became involved in his Post's hospital visitation program in 1946 is characteristic of the hardest workers in the organization. His Post made him a vice commander almost immediately, and soon he was Commander of the 17th Legion District of California—its largest—then of the Los Angeles County Council, which embraces several Legion districts and has a large, coordinated citywide veterans rehabilitation and relief program.

There were more than 70 posts in the 17th District. "I tried to visit them all, get to some of their meetings, sit with all the District committees and later the County committees and get to know their people and their work so we could help them where they needed help," he says. "That was probably the busiest period of my Legion work, in terms of the time it took."

In 1957-58 he was the state Commander, and for the next two years he was the California Legion's National Executive Committeeman.

When the Legion had a national labor relations committee he was a natural for it and Nat'l Cmdr Art Connell named him to head it in 1953. He later served on the Legion's National Public Relations Commission, the National Group Life Insurance Committee, the 50th Anniversary Committee and the National Commander's Advisory Committee.

"The hardest physical job," he says, "was service on the Committee on Committees. For a few days each fall we had to meet almost around the clock in Indianapolis to get our work done." This is a subgroup of the Nat'l Executive Committee which, each autumn, must recommend each of hundreds of national committee appointments to the full executive committee, and see that they are wisely and fairly distributed. He was its chairman. When he left the NEC he continued to serve as secretary of the Committee on Committees.

Probably Chamie's most important Legion job was his recent service on the National Finance Commission, on which

(Continued on page 52)

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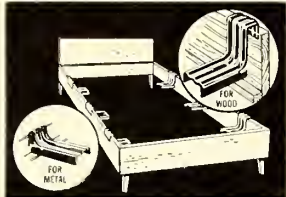
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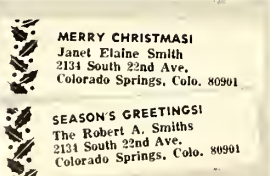
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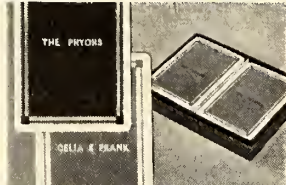
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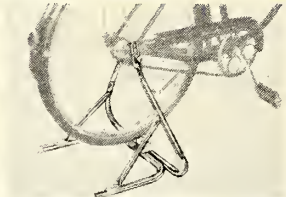
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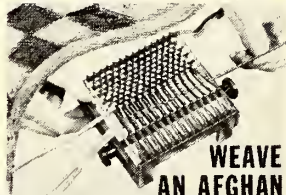
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THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from page 51)

the Nat'l Executive Committee relies for guidance on all matters pertaining to national expenditures and the annual national budget.

The members of the Finance Commission must get to know every Legion program, study its operations, go over them with the respective directors, consider their financial needs and put their combined budgets in relation to what's available.

The wisdom of expenditures is determined by the executive committee, but it relies entirely on the Finance Commission to determine the possibility of them and the establishment of a reasonable balance among the various demands on the budget by different programs.

In the course of service on the Finance Commission, a member gets to know the Legion in all its workings as few others can, and gets to know it through close study of infinite detail.

"We've been lucky to have the kind of men we've had on the Finance Commission," says Chamie. "Harold Redden, of Massachusetts, has an unbelievable grasp of our problems. When he felt he had to retire as finance chairman we were fortunate to have Churchill Williams, of Iowa, to replace him."

Chamie replaced another tower of strength on the commission, his friend, the late Leon McArdle, of Los Angeles.

On almost every count, Chamie is a warning to those who think they can read a book by its cover. He isn't widely known in the Legion as a "Rehab man," but of all the Legion's programs, its work for disabled veterans, their dependents and survivors has been closest to his heart.

As a lawyer, an arbiter, an organizer, a capable administrator and a professional financial manager he has accepted Legion tasks that make the best use of his talents in whatever field. Talking to him, you realize that he feels this helps the Legion's veterans service program by indirection—a well-managed Legion in all its aspects will, perforce, be more effective in all its activities, including veterans' service.

Chamie doesn't force himself on anyone. He has a quiet disposition, and when he speaks he speaks very softly, but very seriously. Through years of working with him, colleagues in every state learned that behind his quietness and his almost shy smile lay abilities and dedication that are hard to find. When controversies arose, Chamie stayed out of them—even when sometimes personally involved by others.

"I consider that controversies grow out of problems, and the thing to do is to get to the problems and solve them,"

he says, adding that problems are challenges and well-met challenges add zest to life.

Nothing about Chamie in business dress suggests an athlete. But even now, as a quiet, graying man of medium build with a soft smile and a reticent voice, he conceals a lean, tough body that likes exercise and competition. Baseball was his forte in high school and in college. In high school he played every varsity sport, even taking time off from baseball one spring to take third in the pole vault in the Los Angeles city meet.

At UCLA he concentrated on baseball. He was All Coast center fielder in 1930



"Roger!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and again in 1931, and batted well over 300. He suffered a separated shoulder that was reinjured in the Army in 1945. On graduation from UCLA he had to choose between an offer to try out with the St. Louis Cardinals or go to law school. It was a tough decision, because of his fondness for sports, but he chose Harvard Law School where he was Class Marshal at his graduation in 1934.

In high school, Chamie voluntarily took ROTC training, and was a cadet officer. At UCLA he took four years of ROTC, where he was an aide to the commandant. When WW2 broke out he was over 30 and he'd let his commission lapse. He volunteered himself to his draft board, and was taken as an enlisted man. The Army restored his commission and sent him to Camp Tyson, Tenn., where he worked on an experimental program developing the low-level barrage balloons that we later used over beachheads. In Los Angeles, he had been dating Elizabeth Donnelly, an accomplished musician and music teacher, and

while he was on duty in Tennessee she came east and they were married, April 24, 1943. When the balloon work was finished, he was sent to Fort Benning for a refresher course, then to Camp Robinson, Ark., for training with an 81st Infantry heavy weapons replacement outfit. But the war was drawing to a close, and by Presidential order the Army disengaged him from heavy weapons. It sent him as a lawyer for training with the Judge Advocate General's training school at the University of Michigan, intending he'd be one of the legal staff at the Tojo trials in Japan. But there his shoulder injury, suffered at Camp Robinson, worsened. By the time the legal staffs were ready to be shipped overseas, Chamie was hospitalized. Early in 1946 he was discharged.

Chamie's extracurricular activities and associations cover more ground than we've hinted at.

He is a member of the President's Nat'l Defense Executive Reserve of the Office of Emergency Planning. That mouthful means that in case of a national disaster, he's on a roster of executives to be summoned to national service. He's a member of the California, Los Angeles County, Beverly Hills and American Bar Associations, and a member of the American Arbitration Society (those who arbitrate labor disputes). He is admitted to practice law in California, the Federal Courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.

He is a Mason, an Elk, and served three years as a Scoutmaster and as a member of the Pacific Palisades Boy Scout Council. He is on Los Angeles' Permanent Charities Committee, the equivalent of the Community Chest. He's a member of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Advisory Council. In 1940, he helped establish the USO in southern California, before going into service himself.

He skis as well as plays tennis. He and Mrs. Chamie have Los Angeles' Riviera Club as their home tennis courts, and they have both been active in the Los Angeles Music Center. They have two children, a daughter, Denise, and a son, Peter, who is a student at USC.

In his acceptance speech at Portland, Chamie stressed that the Legion should "reach out" to many people in the coming year—to the aging veterans who need the Legion's "mutual helpfulness," and to the Vietnam veterans, who need the Legion's help to realize their GI Bill rights, and whose "dedication and leadership for the future the Legion needs." The future of the Legion can't be distinguished from the destiny of the American people, he says, and it can help provide the "very necessary moral leadership in the difficult days ahead in which this nation seeks to fulfill its mandate of history."

THE END

THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER



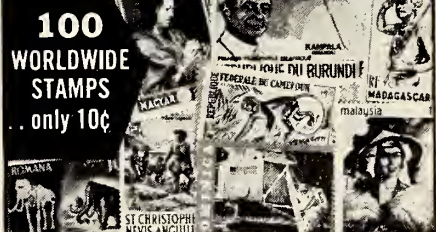
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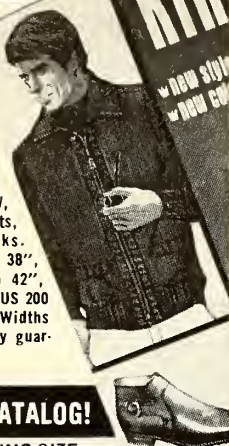
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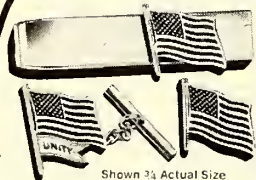
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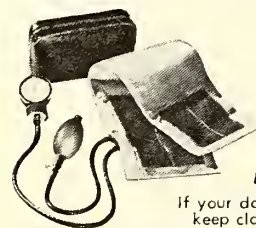
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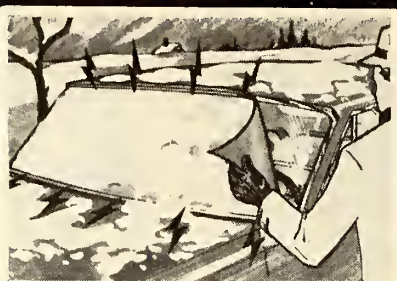
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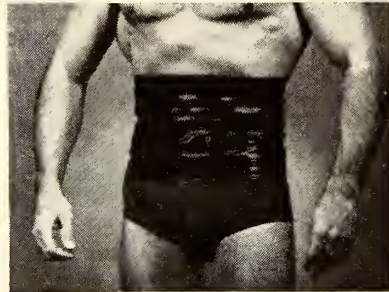
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THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER

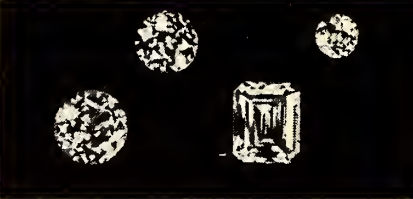


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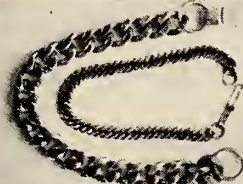


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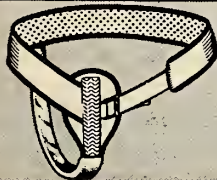


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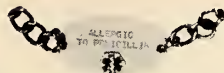
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Authorized to order.....Title.....

Home Address.....

City.....State.....Zip.....

Age if

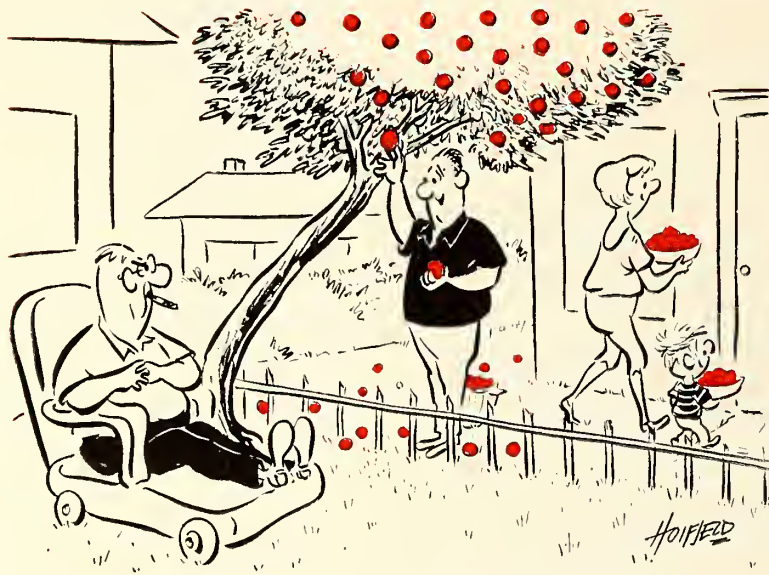
Phone (if none, write none).....Under 21.....

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OFFER AVAILABLE ONLY TO BONA FIDE GROUPS (Acceptance subject to our approval and verification of information submitted - fill out ALL spaces.)

PARTING SHOTS



"Care for an apple?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

WHAT'S LEFT?

"How come your son is doing so well in college?" a man asked his friend.
"Well," came the reply, "he's bald-headed. He doesn't want to grow a beard. Drinking makes him sick. He's much too weak to march and carry a protest sign. So the only thing left is for him to stay home and study."

HERM ALBRIGHT

IT MAY OR IT MAY NOT

Hiram, an old mountain man, was trying to impress a woman tourist by letting her know he could tell a lot about the weather just by looking at his cows.

"If the cows are lying down it's going to be clear," he said. "If they're standing up, watch out for rain. They can tell when rain is in the air; they're up on their feet and feeling restless and ready to run to the barn."

"But look at your cows now," the woman remarked. "Some are standing up and some are lying down."

"Well . . . well, so they are," explained Hiram, "that means that it may rain and it may not."

QUENTIN R. HOWARD

SHE KEEPS GETTING YOUNGER

Two elderly businessmen were chatting during lunch.

"You know," said one in a serious tone of voice, "it's terrible to grow old alone."

"But you're not alone," said his companion. "You've got a wife."

"Are you kidding?" responded the other. "Why, my wife hasn't had a birthday in eight years."

F. G. KERNAN

EXPERIENCED ADVICE

He said I'd have to take some pills
To cure my ills.
And very little exercise
If I was wise
Also I'd have to watch my diet
Plus rest and quiet.
But I declared I wouldn't do it.
He said I'd rue it.
The ending had its funny side.
The expert died.

LLOYD STONE

ACADEMIC TRUISM

Once a teen-ager passes his driving test,
he can pass everything except his school
subjects.

DAN BENNETT

COMING-OUT PARTY

He felt as though he were on the shelf,
This lad who'd never "found himself."
But wait'll you hear the latest buzz,
He got a haircut, and there he wuzz!

S. S. BIDDLE

AT LEAST SOMEONE ASKED

Husband-and-wife-talk: "Are you mad at me because I'm mad at you, or do you have another reason . . .?"

ANGIE PAPADAKIS

NOW HEAR THIS!

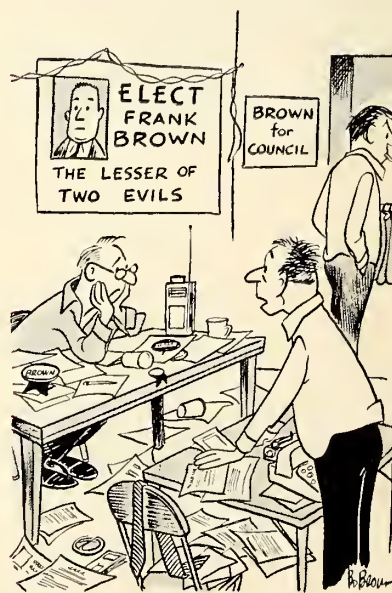
What lies ahead I don't presume
To guess, but I'll lay bets
That there is going to be a BOOM
In supersonic jets.

G. STERLING LEIBY

DAFFY DEFINITION

Nursery School: Where they teach children
who hit—not to hit, and children who don't
hit—to hit back.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR



"Maybe we should have adopted a more positive attitude."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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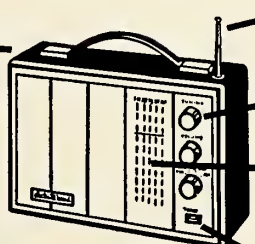


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